The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IN THE HOUSE TODAY

Interest in Cuban Situation Centers in Lower Branch of Congress.

MANY MEMBERS IN DOUBT

Sentiment in Favor of Yielding All but Recognition Is Growing.

MAY LEAD TO A CONFERENCE

Many Republicans Oppose Any Action Leading to Party Division.

SPEEDY AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., April 17.

Many Plans in the House.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the Cuban resolution as passed by the Senate will be laid on the table of the Speaker of the House. The parliamentary situation is necessary to be understood in view of several contradictory motions which will be made at the beginning of the session. The ordinary course of procedure will be for a member of the Foreign committee to move to nonconcur in the Senate amendment to the House resolution. Thereupon another member, presumably Mr. Bailey of Texas, the leader of the Democrats, will move to concur. Following this, in all probability, will come a resolution to concur with the Senate resolution, with an amendment striking out the recognition of the present republic of Cuba, and instructing the conferees to adhere to that position. A clear majority of the Republicans is in favor of this latter course. They may not take it, however, because of some technical ideas as to the best methods of procedure. Several of the older members of the House, who are quite willing to vote for the Senate resolution, except the recognition paragraph, believe that the House should refuse to concur as a whole, so that the conferees will be in a position to trade and by yielding the House resolution force the Senate to yield on the subject of recognition. The straightforward, manly way of agreeing at once to the body of the Senate resolution and disagreeing to the recognition and so instructing the conferees appeals most fortunately to a majority of the Republicans. They say that it will show the country at once that the House is in favor of the immediate use of the army and navy and of calling out the militia to drive Spain from the island on the express condition that the people there are to be free and independent. It would show the people, they say also, that the House is not disposed to stand upon the question of the mere wording of the resolution, and this would at once force to the front the only real issue between the two Houses of Congress, which is the question of the recognition of the present republic. Otherwise, they say, the issues will not be properly joined and the country would be likely to blame the House as well as the Senate for any delay which may ensue. And the Senate could excuse its delay by calling attention to the bad phraseology and obvious obscurity of the House resolution. The majority of the Republicans believe that if the House expresses itself upon the start as being willing to accept all of the Senate resolution except the recognition, the Senate will be at once forced by the pressure of public opinion to yield that point. There is a deep seated suspicion that the "peace at any price" Senators hope to secure the passage of the House resolution, because it contains so many loopholes for inaction; or, failing in that, expect to use it as a means for delay in the conference committee. Inasmuch as the leaders of the Republicans of the House have agreed to keep their resolutions to the front and vote to nonconcur as a whole, they may succeed in carrying their views, for the majority is singularly powerless when it is arrayed against the heads of committees and the all-powerful authority of the Speaker himself.

The sentiment in favor of concurring with an amendment which is the parliamentary method of yielding to the Senate everything except recognition is growing so rapidly tonight, however, that the leaders are likely to be carried away by it, and it is a good prediction to make that early in the afternoon this action will be taken.

There is one contingency, however, which may prevent it. If Mr. Bailey should make the motion to concur with an amendment striking out recognition the tendency would be to unite the Republicans against it. Some of the more radical Republicans say that the Speaker will designedly recognize a Democrat for this very purpose, so as to unite his own party and nonconcur in the whole Senate resolution, thereby sending the matter to conference in such a way as will be almost certain to provoke delay. A majority of the Republicans would accept the Senate resolution without recognition, but they do not propose that this shall be made a Democratic measure.

Seats in the House for tomorrow are already at a premium, and the biggest crowd of the session will throng the Capitol, for it is generally recognized that the end is near at hand and that in all probability by this day at the latest Congress will agree upon some sort of resolution which will be to all intents and purposes a declaration of war against Spain.

Boutell Argues Against Recognition.

"I think the feeling is rapidly growing that probably it is not the wisest thing for us to do at this time to recognize the Cuban government. There are many good arguments upon both sides of the question," said Representative Boutell of Chicago. "There is one argument which, it seems to me, is a good one—that if we do not recognize the government, and the result of the war is victory, we control the people of the island until a stable and unimpassioned government is raised and in full working order. We can all find in the history of our own government events which we would wish to prevent the recurrence of upon the Island of Cuba. There will be the same desire among the Cubans to confiscate the property of Spanish citizens and to slaughter royalist Cubans as traitors. Our own forefathers, in revolutionary times, drove great numbers of Tory refugees from this country to settle in Nova Scotia. After the rebellion was brought to a close we had all we could do to use sufficient self-restraint to prevent the killing of all the leaders of the confederacy. It is so after every war. The feeling of the victorious is for the absolute wiping out of the vanquished. We might not be able to do this if we had recognized that government. And, again, it might be embarrassing if, after we had brought the war to a close, we found that the people of Cuba were not satisfied and did not want this military government, which, by right of its own government, is only a temporary one."

Both Sides of Recognition Question.

"The President prefers armed intervention without the recognition of the Cuban republic, as now organized," said Representative Reeves (Rep.) of Peoria. "The Senate wants intervention, accompanied by a recognition of that government. Some Senators claim that intervention without the recognition of the present Cuban government means, first, an effort to hold the United States responsible for Spanish bonds, for the payment of the interest on which the revenues of Cuba have been pledged by Spain; second, the possibility of an ultimate effort to compel Cuba to issue her own bonds to holders of the Spanish bonds; third, foreign complications that will arise out of this bond question.

"On the other hand, if we recognize the Cuban republic as a preliminary step and then send our army there, the best that we could do is to go as an ally of that republic. Technically, our army would be under the command of Gomez. Treaties could be made by the Cuban republic without consulting us at the close of the war, and, in short, we would have furnished the sinews of war in all particulars and not leave ourselves in a position to legally command the situation when peace was declared.

"All of these are serious considerations, but personally it seems to me all methods will land at the same place. What we want to do is to stop the Spanish-Cuban war, liberate the people of Cuba, enable them to form a republic, and compel Spain to yield her sovereignty of that island. All of that, in my judgment, will be accomplished by a war with Spain without regard to the form of the resolutions of Congress which precipitate that war. The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, must be the active agent of this government in the conduct, of a war, and for that reason alone I would prefer to allow him his own method of procedure, Congress requiring only one thing—that he proceed at once with the army and the navy."

Present Recognition Immaterial.

"When the Senate resolutions come before the House," said Representative Hemenway of Indiana, "the Republicans will vote to non-concur in its amendment, and the Democrats to concur; then of course the test vote will come. I do not believe the present government should be recognized, as they are not in control, and there is no use saying so, and even if we did that would not alter the case, and it would only embarrass the President. That would not bring about the ultimate freedom of Cuba, and whether we recognize their independence now or six months later is immaterial so far as the Cubans are concerned. By recognizing the independence of Cuba we simply usurp one of the President's prerogatives, and I do not believe the people want us to do that. What they want is the freedom of Cuba and the driving of Spain from the Western Hemisphere. I am in favor of standing by the House resolution."

Willing to Yield to Senate.

"Rather than have further delay," said Representative Warner of Illinois, "I would vote for the Senate resolution. War is inevitable, and delay will result in advantage to Spain and the loss of American lives and money. Men, women, and children are starving to death, and every day adds to the death list. The sooner it is ended the better it will be both for the people of Cuba and of the United States. I am opposed to quibbling over technicalities which will simply have the effect of delaying matters, and, as war is bound to come, we might as well have it over with."

Lentz Expects House to Concur.

"Inasmuch as the House of Representatives is no longer a parliamentary or legislative body, but merely a machine to disguise an oligarchy," said Representative Lentz, a bitter Democrat from Ohio, "and as the mouthpiece of that machine said at the time debate on the Cuban question was prohibited in the House that the time had now come for action, I fail to see how the machine can hesitate to concur in the resolutions passed by the Senate by a vote of more than three to one.

"The four days' debate in the Senate was one of the most learned and comprehensive that have ever been given to any one subject in the history of this country. I am quite sure that the 150 Democrats, Populists, and Republicans who voted for the minority resolution will be joined by quite a number of patriotic Republicans who will not tolerate machine management many hours, and I fully expect the Senate resolution to be concurred in by the House. Those who are controlling the President have learned something by the vote of the Senate, even if they were willing to disregard the voice of the people.

"People who are controlled by no other motive than the purest patriotic intuition realize that if the Spanish government had had a sense of justice in keeping with the civilization of this century they would have shown it by cabling our government instantly upon the destruction of the Maine: 'Your battleship Maine has been destroyed while in our harbor on a mission of peace and accepting our hospitalities. Our sorrow, regret, and humiliation are beyond measure. In the place of the Maine we tender you the choice of the best battleship in the Spanish navy; for your 266 boys in blue we know there is neither compensation nor indemnity adequate, but we leave you to fix a sum that commends itself to your own judgment. If you prefer you may select such arbitrators as you deem best and we shall pay you the sum they assess.'"

Would Stand By McKinley.

"The President does not wish to be embarrassed by immediate recognition of the Maso or Gomez government," said Representative Lacey of Iowa. "Both the House and Senate resolutions mean war and the immediate freedom of the people of Cuba. I think the President's wishes in the matter ought to be respected, and I am sure this is the general feeling in the House. The Senate by its long debate and refusal to adopt the House resolutions has delayed action at a time when prompt decision is probably for the best. I do not think our armies ought to be hampered in their movements by the immediate recognition of Maso and Gomez.

"When the army lands in Cuba General Miles should be in a position to coöperate with Gomez instead of reporting to him. The delay in recognizing that government until we are in a position to shake hands with it in Cuba cannot hurt the Cubans, and it relieves us of many complications. France did not intervene in our behalf until she made a treaty with us.

"The reports of the strength and organ-

(Continued on fifth page.)

SIGSBEE IS ON DECK.

Former Commander of the Maine Now on St. Paul.

IS ANXIOUS FOR ACTION.

Ex-Governor Flower Talks of War Spirit in Europe.

NO "HARD TIMES" PROBABLE

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 17.

Capt. Sigsbee Goes to His New Ship.

The American line steamer St. Paul, acquired by the United States navy for use as an auxiliary cruiser, left its dock at the foot of Fulton street, North River, at 8:10 o'clock today for Philadelphia, where it will be armored and equipped for service. There are two commanders on board. One is Captain John C. Jamison of the American liner, the other is Captain Charles G. Sigsbee, late commander of the United States steamship Maine. The latter was the guest of the former, but before noon today Captain Sigsbee will command the American cruiser St. Paul.

The liner made its dock early on Saturday evening and the gangplank had hardly been thrown to the pier before passengers, baggage, and freight were hurried off and a force of men was put to work refilling the ship's bunkers with coal.

All night long under the glare of electric lights and torches the work progressed until 5:30 a. m., when every particle of the cargo had been removed. Then another force of men was sent aboard to clean the ship and make everything in readiness for the formal reception of its new commander. Captain Sigsbee arrived at the dock from Washington at 8 o'clock and went aboard the St. Paul. Captain Jamison of the St. Paul greeted him and said: "It's a fine ship that I am about to turn over to you, Captain—a fine ship, sir. I hope it will behave well."

"I thank you most heartily," replied Captain Sigsbee. "I feel myself to be an interloper as yet, but I am sure when we leave Philadelphia the vessel will give a good account of itself."

To the little party of newspaper men who met Captain Sigsbee on the dock he expressed the hope that delay might be terminated and actual warfare begin.

"I feel," he said, "that we are nearing the conflict, and I am glad that it is so. We cannot bear up under this suspense forever. It is too trying. Yes, I think we will give a good account of ourselves if we are allowed to do so."

The Captain said he hoped that his crew would be largely made up of the men who brought the ship from Southampton. If there were not enough of them others would be enlisted. He did not know how the ship would be officered, but he expected that Lieutenant Commander Briggs and Ensign W. T. Cheverius, late of the Maine, would be among the number.

Ex-Governor Flower Talks Like a Patriot.

"With war in sight, the best place for an American is America. That's why I'm here." That is what ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower said to a group of reporters who met him on the American line pier last night as he stepped down from the St. Paul.

"What do you think of the chances of war?" half a dozen voices chorused.

"Now, now," said Mr. Flower, smiling, "when I've only just landed after a week out of the world, I ought to be asking you that, not you me."

"What is the feeling abroad?" asked somebody.

"In Paris, where I was for some time, the Americans are tremendously stirred up. They expected war at any moment when I left. You can tell the feeling among Americans abroad by the desertions from the St. Paul's sailing list."

"Is it true that the French side against this country and with Spain?"

"If it is I didn't observe any indication of it among the people. As for the British, I didn't talk with an Englishman or a Scotchman all the time I was away who did not express the warmest sympathy with our action in the matter. All we want is a fair field. If a nation insults us she'll apologize or fight, and we'll settle it without interference. But I want to say that I don't believe there's an American of Irish descent or of German descent who doesn't welcome England's sympathy in this question. It is a very real sympathy and a very warm one. The English believe that we are in the right."

"What effect will the war have upon our financial affairs?"

"No effect worth mentioning," said Mr. Flower. "That is, for any length of time. Of course, the stock market is uncertain just now. When I left in January there was a 3 to 4 per cent money market. Now 6 per cent securities are selling below par. Of course, that means a stringency. But as soon as a definite policy is decided upon you will see the market brace up. We've discounted all this war scare business and things will be better as soon as our policy is settled. There will be no hard times. You may be sure of that."

Naval Reserves Break a Firing Record.

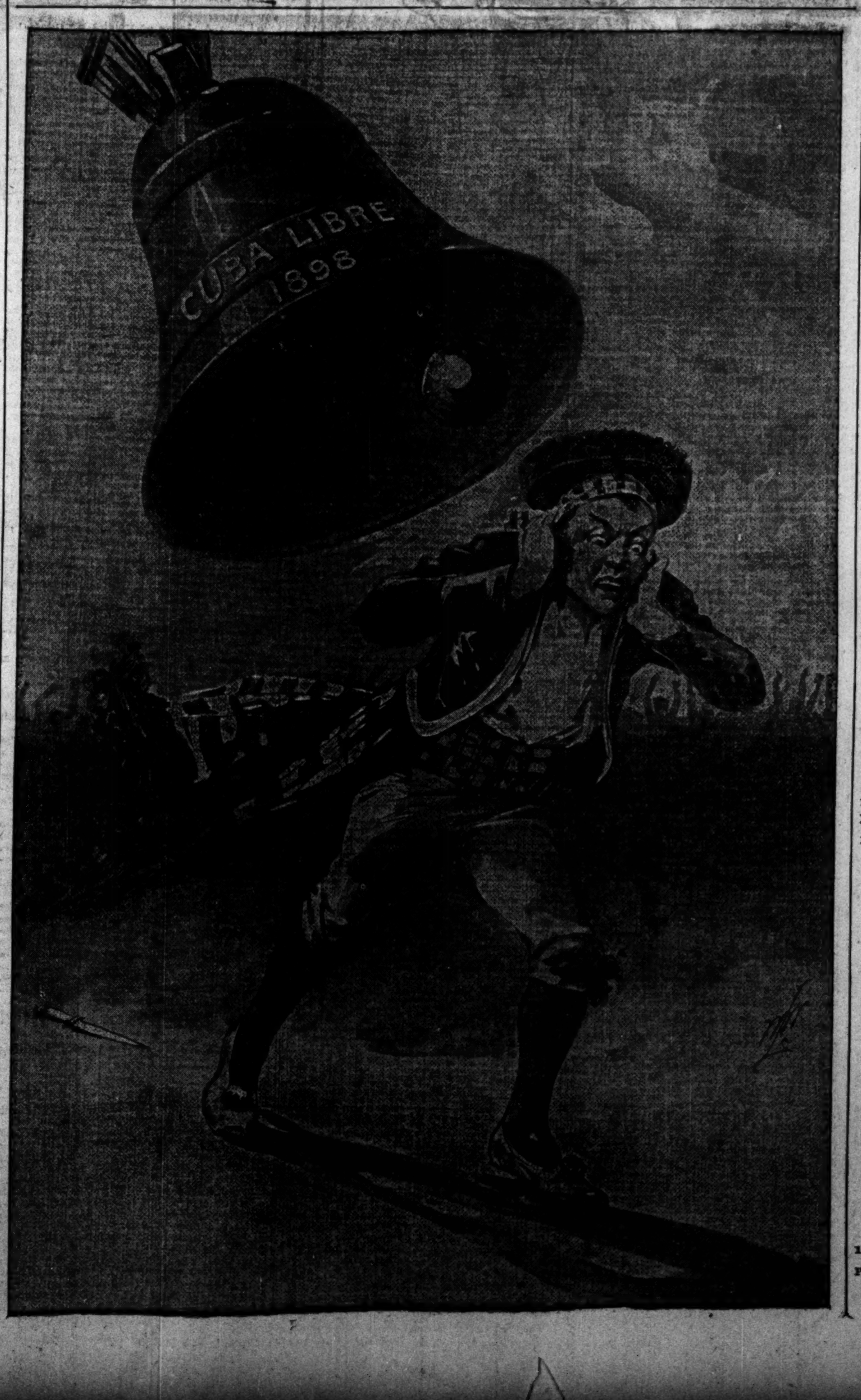
The historic monitor Nahant steamed past Fort Wadsworth at 3 a. m. today and dropped anchor close to the cruiser San Francisco, off Tompkinsville. It was manned by eighty members of the First Battalion New York Naval Reserves, under command of Captain Richman, U. S. N.

The young gunners of the reserves took occasion to break the Nahant's firing record and completely eclipsed the firing record of the Passaic, its sister ship.

Thousands of people visited the "cheese box." The Nahant took three and a half hours to make the run from Philadelphia. During the trip it was in tow of the tug Pioneer. This additional power enabled it to travel at an average of eight and a half knots. Thirty-one tons of coal were burned.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney will be removed from Aiken, S. C., to New York by special train, the start being made tomorrow morning. The party expects to arrive in New York on Tuesday afternoon, and Mrs. Whitney will be taken to the Whitney residence. Mr. Whitney and Dr. C. F. McGahan, with

(Continued on fourth page.)



SEEK FOR A REPLY.

Committee Goes to Consult Cubans About Armistice.

MISSION IS DANGEROUS.

May Be Summarily Executed Unless All Is Prearranged.

POLO SAYS IT MEANS PEACE.

Havana, April 17, 8:30 p. m.—This morning Señors Pedro Rabell, Colonial Secretary of Posts and Communications; Dolz, Giberga, and Leopoldo Sola, a well-known lawyer, designated by the autonomist government as a parliamentary commission to approach the insurgent leaders in eastern Cuba, left by rail for Batabano, from which point they will proceed by a coast steamer to Santa Cruz del Sur, to ascertain whether the insurgent government in the Province of Puerto Principe will accept the armistice.

If received, the commission will indicate a neutral zone and propose conditions and a place of meeting. Señors Juan Ramirez and Silvestre Anciada, prominent autonomists and members of the Central committee, have been appointed by the committee with the same end in view. They left this morning for Santa Cruz del Sur, where they will use their influence in the name of the autonomist party, but independently of the parliamentary commission.

There are great expectations as to the result, which is anxiously awaited.

Risk Is Fully Appreciated.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—A cablegram was received tonight by one of the foreign embassies here which partly confirms the report from Madrid last night to the effect that a conference had been arranged between representatives of the Spanish government in Havana and General Gomez. This dispatch was from the Consul of one of the powers which recently signed the note urging the United States to resume diplomatic negotiations with Spain. It stated that three members of the autonomous government of Cuba left Havana today to meet the insurgent leaders. The dispatch does not indicate whether an arrangement had been made beforehand with the insurgents, but in view of the serious consequences which ensued to General Ruiz and other peace commissioners in the past it is considered doubtful by members of the embassies that these men would risk a meeting with the insurgent leaders unless there was an understanding in advance of a meeting.

Minister Polo this evening said he had no definite information about the reported conference between Spanish officials and representatives of the insurgents. He expressed the opinion, however, such a meeting was highly probable, and that if matters remained quiet in this country for a short time a satisfactory understanding would soon be reached between Spain and the insurgents.

(Continued on fourth page.)

SENATE BLOW FELT BY SPAIN.

Recognition of Cuban Republic Said to Have Dissipated All Hopes of Reaching a Peaceful Issue.

GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT DARE TO ACQUIESCE.

Popular Uprising Against the Reigning Dynasty Predicted as an Immediate Result of Such an Act.

WAITING ANXIOUSLY FOR THE DECISION OF THE HOUSE.

Wealthy Residents of Manila Said to Be Fleeing for Safety Because of the Violence of the Fresh Insurrection.

POPE MAKING A FINAL DESPERATE EFFORT TO AVERT A CLASH.

London, April 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard in a dispatch tonight says:

"The vote in the Senate has caused a most unfavorable impression in Madrid, as closing the door to an understanding of any kind being arrived at between the Spanish and American governments. Should President McKinley indorse either the idea of recognition of Cuba or of armed intervention no Spanish government could tolerate either of these courses without risking the gravest consequences in Spain.

"The votes of the Senate and the House of Representatives are considered likely to paralyze both the mediation of the Pope and the friendly interference of the European powers in the interests of peace, because the resolutions passed, if sanctioned by the President, would set aside all intermediate conciliatory solutions—like autonomy on Canadian lines, which the present Spanish government would have agreed to.

Called "Unseemly Precipitation."

"The unseemly precipitation of the American Parliament leads Spain to believe that such an aggressive and provoking policy simply aims at making a rush into a conflict before the results of the suspension of hostilities with the insurgents can really be appreciated, and before the Cuban colonial government can have time to parley with the insurgent chiefs and to pave the way for their submission, even at the price of considerable concessions.

"Indeed, both the colonial and imperial governments were confident that the negotiations already opened in Cuba between the autonomists and the separatists would have led to a prompt and satisfactory understanding which would have defeated entirely the unscrupulous interference of the United States. Therefore, what most exasperates all Spaniards is the growing conviction that the conduct of America is purposely designed to encourage the Cubans to resist all efforts to arrive at an understanding with Spain and even with the colonial government, thus virtually playing into the hands of American intervention, and of designs long matured against Spanish rule in the West Indies and even in the Philippines.

Waiting for House Action.

"A decisive turn in the relations between Spain and the United States is expected to be reached toward the end of the week, when, resolutions having been finally adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives, President McKinley will lay the American pretensions before the Spanish government, demanding both a reply on the principal points for settlement in the Cuban question and a cessation of all naval and military reinforcements which would imply a possibility of a renewal and prolongation of the struggle in Cuba.

"All such pretensions are sure to meet with protest and a firm refusal on the part of Spain, who will, however, do nothing aggressive in reply, as the government and nation are determined to fix upon the United States the whole responsibility of provoking war against this country, which will have had made every honorable concession to preserve peace short of a surrender of its rights and territory.

"Undoubtedly the government will have the cordial and enthusiastic support of Parliament, press, and public opinion—and even the opposition of every shade of opinion—if America drives Señor Sagasta's Cabinet to adopt an attitude of resistance."

TAKE FLIGHT FROM MANILA.

Philippine Rebellion Spreads Rapidly and Spanish Officials and Residents Are Terror Stricken.

London, April 17.—A special dispatch from Singapore says that the steamship Leo XII, from Manila has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families, who are escaping from the rebellion which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic stricken.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; colder.
Sun rises at 5:15; sets at 6:45.
Moon sets at 3:51.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Bretagne	
LIVERPOOL	Cephalonia	
QUEENSTO'N		Umbria.

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POPE'S EFFORT TO AVERT WAR.

He Is Laboring Night and Day to Prevent a Clash Between Spain and the United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A Vatican prelate assures me that the Pope has declared the intention to labor night and day to stave off war as long as possible. He still hopes for peace through Archbishop Ireland, whose efforts have hitherto been sympathetically received by President McKinley.

The Pope has already urged Spain to manfully accept the inevitable and relinquish Cuba, but the attitude of Don Carlos, posing as the champion of Spanish national honor, has prevented the success of his plan.

SPAIN'S REPORT ON THE MAINE.

Array of Arguments Tending to Show the Explosion of the Ship's Magazines.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Heraldo alone tonight publishes part of the Spanish report on the Maine catastrophe, which will be entirely inserted in the Madrid Official Gazette next Tuesday morning.

This extract, furnished by the Marine department to the Heraldo, is strongly drawn up to show that the catastrophe could not have been caused by a torpedo or a mine of any kind, as none of the phenomena usually produced by such means were noticed in the port of Havana at the time of the catastrophe or immediately afterwards, nor were any traces found that could justify such suppositions. The extract gives the testimony of the Spanish officer, Julio Perez, and Senior Pilot Francisco Aldao, both eyewitnesses of the catastrophe, who declared they noticed only interior explosions, and absolutely no disturbance on the surface of the water in the harbor or around the Maine.

Much stress is laid in this extract upon the fact that after the catastrophe no fish were found floating in the harbor, whereas, whenever wrecks have been removed with the help of explosives, everybody has noticed the destruction of fish, which are abundant in the port of Havana. Stress is also laid upon the fact that the catastrophe caused no harm to the quays of the port and the vessels moored close to the Maine, whose officers and crews noticed nothing that could lead them to suppose the catastrophe had not been caused by an accident inside the American vessel.

QUEEN'S SPEECH IS READY.

It Is Short and Strongly Worded, but May Be Modified by Developments in America.

London, April 17.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The draft of the speech from the throne, which is to be laid before the Cortes on Wednesday, has been substantially drawn up. It is short and strongly worded, but probably will undergo modifications in accordance with events that may take place in America during the next few days. Many Senators and Deputies are arriving here. It is believed in political circles that the debates in the two chambers will be brief and that no party of any shade of opinion will refuse to grant the government the fullest financial assistance in case of an international conflict.

"At the Cabinet council yesterday telegrams of a sympathetic nature were received from South America, while great patriotic enthusiasm is reported from the Spanish colonies. The situation in the Philippines causes the government uneasiness."

SPANIARDS TURN TO CUBA.

They See a Chance of Averting War Through the Insurgents—No Faith in Intervention.

London, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"In official circles today there is an impression that a rupture of negotiations may not take place quite so soon as was expected two days ago, but it cannot be said that the prospects of a peaceful solution are much improved. Among the leading representatives of all parties there is an almost unanimous opinion that the United States will accept nothing less than the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and, as any concession of that kind is considered utterly incompatible with national honor, war seems inevitable, unless some unexpected influence should suddenly intervene.

"A few sanguine people imagine that Europe may possibly awake at the last moment to the dangers of aggressive pan-Americanism, and recognize in Spain the champion of the vital European interests of the future.

No Faith in Intervention.

"In that case the deu ex machine would naturally take the form of collective intervention by the great powers, but such illusions are not indulged in by practical statesmen nor do these latter attribute much importance to the persistent rumors of the likelihood of the insurgents making terms with the autonomous government in order to avert annexation by America.

"It is no doubt probable that the insurgents were disagreeably surprised by the terms of President McKinley's message, which vetoes their independence aspirations, and those who know personally the two most influential leaders, Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez, believe the former would not be insensible to the call of Spanish patriotism. But Gomez is regarded as impervious to such an influence, and it is clearly perceived that the American annexationists could easily counteract any such tendencies to conciliation.

"Nowhere can I perceive any indication of a peaceful solution acceptable to both parties. General Woodford, the American Minister, is reported to be most anxious to avoid a conflict and still to be not without hope, but officially he remains absolutely quiescent. The patience of the country at large is rapidly exhausting itself to judge by telegrams from the provinces, and more or less expansive demonstrations of the popular feeling are taking place in many cities.

Firm Stand of the Cabinet.

"Throughout its recent negotiations with the United States with reference to Cuba the Spanish government has never taken a firmer stand than at yesterday's council. If President McKinley, by issuing his last message, has set his seal upon his country's claim to intervene in Cuba, so do the Spanish Ministers respond by finally setting their seal upon this country's flat rejection of that claim.

"The nature of the intervention appears to be immaterial. It is the principles which the Spanish government now pledge themselves to resist to the utmost. The drastic decisions of the council are taken by the public at what will probably prove their true value.

"The war fever has been raging many hours. One newspaper alone thinks peace faintly possible. Some people, trusting to vague telegrams from Havana, indulge hope that the insurgent leaders, fearing American annexation, will voluntarily come to terms with the autonomous government and that this may make President McKinley pause, but no definite information has yet been received in that sense. There is a semi-panic in financial circles. Stocks are falling badly, and evidences of a grave situation are heard and felt in all directions. But in spite of this the government and the governed are pulling well together and profess themselves ready to confront what seems inevitable."

EXPECTS AMERICA TO BEGIN.

Spain Intends to Have the United States Open Hostilities—Defiant Talk of an Official.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Marquis de Gueira, First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy, speaking on the situation today, said: "Although the Cortes does not meet before Wednesday, that need not prevent Spain from declaring war before should she desire. If war does come it will be forced on us by the United States.

"As to the absurd rumors put in circulation regarding a letter and telegram sent by General Weyler, first expressing joy at the destruction of the Maine, and then desiring that the communication be destroyed, they do not even deserve the name of canards. They are the creations of stupidity. General Weyler is neither a fool nor an animal. He would have been both to express joy at the destruction of hundreds of fellow-creatures.

"It has been suggested that Spain will be in difficulty regarding coal. Well, if it be decided that coal is contraband of war, I have received no official intimation of the fact. The United States would be in precisely the same difficulty—rather in worse plight—for we have hundreds of thousands of tons in Puerto Rico, and as to America being able to seize that port immediately would be just as sensible as for me to talk of our capturing Chicago.

"Capital is being made of the manifesto of Don Carlos. It is nothing. It does not even disturb the government. We wait for America to declare war, but let her recollect the extent of her coasts, the amount of her commerce, and that we have scores of ships of almost every European country ready and willing to sail under letters of marque."

SPAIN LOOKS TO M'KINLEY.

Hopeful of a Veto of the Resolutions Which Are Passed in Congress.

Madrid, April 17.—The ministerial El Correo, commenting upon the United States Senate's resolution, calls attention to the "unexpectedly large minority." It believes that the existence of this minority, joined with other reasons, may lead the mixed committee to agree to replace the independence proposition with one for immediate intervention. "Even presuming the final resolution passed in that form," continues El Correo, "well informed judges believe that President McKinley would not give it immediate effect, preferring further negotiations. Nevertheless, these optimistic views do not warrant the statement that the problem is greatly ameliorated. If the two Houses of Congress vote a compromise tomorrow or Tuesday President McKinley's action will soon clear the atmosphere."

SUNDAY BULL FIGHT IN MADRID.

Interest in the Brutal Sport Is Not Diminished by the Prospects of War.

Madrid, April 17.—The usual Sunday bull fight absorbs the populace, overshadowing the action of the United States Senate as a topic of discussion. The general tone of the press is firmly warlike.

El Liberal (moderate republican) welcomes the Senate's decision, although it is hostile, since it helps to disentangle the situation, which is becoming insupportable to the Spaniards, as shown by the outburst at Malaga and elsewhere. El Liberal expresses the hope that the mixed commission will come to a decision quickly, enabling Spain to know definitely her fate.

The journals which comment on the Senate's resolutions consider them as further proof of America's scheme of annexation and point out that it comes on the very day on which the Havana delegates proposed starting to confer with the insurgents.

Government circles feel that the resolutions are a fresh obstacle raised to the union of the insurgents and the autonomists in Cuba.

POWERS SEEM TO BE PASSIVE.

They Are Said to Look Upon Intervention Between Spain and America as Useless.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—My usual informant at the Foreign office said today: "The Austrian and other governments have abandoned a second intervention which they consider hopeless from the manner in which the first attempt was rejected by the United States.

"The representatives of the powers, instigated by Hengelmüller, have appealed to their governments to make another effort. It is undoubted that the Queen Regent continues pleading with the Emperor for interference and assistance, but the Emperor considers his first duty to insure peace in his country.

"The resolution of the Senate recognizing the Cuban republic caused surprise here and it is thought all further attempts at intervention will be futile."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Marquis di Rudini today made the following statement: "Italy in conjunction with other powers will make every effort to prevent war, but if, unfortunately, war should break out Italy will observe an attitude of absolute neutrality."

Six hundred Polish volunteers have offered to place themselves under the command of General Garibaldi for service in Cuba.

WATCHING FOR SPANISH SHIPS.

American Representatives in Europe Receive Instructions—The Barcelona Coming This Way.

London, April 17.—The Spanish warship Barcelona passed Dover at 1:35 o'clock this morning bound west.

Cable dispatches were received today directing all American diplomatic and consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately. It is supposed that the other embassies and consulates have been similarly instructed.

SHOT BY A SPANISH SENTINEL.

United States Consul at Baracoa Detained by Injuries Sustained by His Wife.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 17.—[Special.]—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of United States Consul Alfredo T. Triaya, his wife and children, at Baracoa, Cuba. When last heard from Mrs. Triaya's life was imperiled by the alleged accidental discharge of a Spanish sentinel's gun. The sentinel was angered by the display of the American flag.

SPAIN IS AT A DISADVANTAGE.

Significance of England's Action in Declaring Coal to Be Contraband of War.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The action of Great Britain in declaring coal to be contraband of war, as reported from Jamaica, is said to have a significance different from that attached to it in the dispatches.

As explained in a high diplomatic quarter, such an order would not prevent a vessel of either Spain or the United States taking coal at Kingston or any other port in the West Indies. Even when this article is contraband it is said to be usual to permit a vessel of a belligerent power to take aboard sufficient coal to carry it to the next port. Once out of the port, however, the vessel takes its chances with the contraband cargo, and it is liable to seizure as contraband of war while en route to a port of the belligerent power.

Applying this rule to the present case, it is said that if a Spanish ship went to Kingston for coal it would be able to take a supply sufficient to carry it to Puerto Rico or Cuba. When once away from Kingston, however, the vessel and cargo would be subject to seizure by United States ships. The same rule, it is said, would apply in case a ship of Great Britain or any other country was engaged in carrying such a contraband article. The flag would protect the ship as a whole, but it would not protect the contraband article on board, the ship being subject to search and to seizure of the contraband article. The rule would apply equally, it is said, to ships taking coal in Kingston for the use of United States naval vessels. In effect, however, the rule would be applicable mainly to Spain, as the United States naval vessels need not look to the British West Indies for their coal supply, whereas Spanish vessels would rely upon this as well as other West Indian ports for such supplies.

ON SPAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Secretary Wilson Furnishes a Bulletin Dealing with the Madrid Government's Transactions.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural department has authorized the publication of a bulletin on the subject of Spain's foreign trade from 1891 to 1895 inclusive. Two general matters are treated in detail in the publication—viz.: Spanish commerce proper and shipping and navigation.

It is shown that of the total tonnage transported to and from Spanish ports during the years 1891 to 1895 inclusive 57.75 per cent was carried by merchantmen entered and cleared in the trade with the United Kingdom.

Of the merchandise carried by vessels entered at Spanish ports during the years 1891 to 1895 inclusive 56.54 per cent came from the United Kingdom. France furnished 9.43 per cent, Russia 6.80 per cent, and the United States 5.68 per cent.

Of the goods carried by vessels cleared during 1891-1895 the United Kingdom was the destination of 58.28 per cent. France received 14.48 per cent, the United States 3.15 per cent, and Cuba 2.62 per cent.

Spain's commercial transactions with the rest of the world amount annually to more than $300,000,000. In 1895 the merchandise imports amounted to $161,829,516 and the exports to $155,355,759. The average value for 1891-1895 was $315,077,440, as compared with $317,956,123 for the preceding five years.

The imports and exports made under the Spanish flag during 1895 amounted to $146,969,806 and those under flags of other nations only $115,145,676. Of the foreign commerce of Spain during 1891-1895 about 70 per cent was transacted with four countries—viz.: France, 31.11 per cent; the United Kingdom, 22.05 per cent; Cuba, 10.20 per cent; and the United States, 6.32 per cent. The total value of the merchandise annually exchanged between Spain and Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Canaries, and her various minor possessions exceeded $50,000,000. The United States ranked third among the sources of Spain's import trade during 1891-1895, furnishing 10.34 per cent of the value of such imports.

On Dec. 31, 1895, the latest date for which there are available statistics, the merchant marine of Spain comprised 1,783 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 719,572. Compared with the statistics for 1886 the figures for 1895 show a slight increase in the size of the fleet and a rather marked one in its tonnage. The steam vessels increased from 431 in 1886 to 523 in 1895. It is shown that for the five years from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, the Spanish shipping was conducted somewhat more extensively from the customs districts along the Atlantic than from those on the Mediterranean Sea. The ships entered and cleared on the Atlantic amounted annually to 19,704, as against 15,738 along the Mediterranean.

FAVA IS HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

He Considers That the Powers May Yet Be Able to Avert a Spanish-American War.

Rome, April 17.—The Pungolo Parlamentare publishes an interview with Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, who will leave for Washington next Thursday, in the course of which he declares that he does not believe there will be war and that he considers the possibility of action by the powers to stay the decision of Congress as not excluded.

GERMANS ARE READY TO FIGHT.

Patriots of Milwaukee Declare That They Will Stand Shoulder to Shoulder for Uncle Sam.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 17.—[Special.]—The survivors of the revolution of 1848 held a reunion at the West Side Turner Hall tonight. All of the addresses were in German, but there were many patriotic allusions to the present Spanish trouble. Judge Emil Wallber, who is one of the leading Turners of the country, said in the course of his address that the Turners of Milwaukee and the North American Turner Bund will in case of war stand as they did in the civil war, as one man in support of the government.

Dying Boy Accuses Another.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 17.—[Special.]—Joseph Miller, a boy of 12 years, who is dying from a wound inflicted by a youth named Clifford Gage with a rifle several weeks ago, has admitted it was not an accident, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Gage. The latter lives in Danville, Ill., and was visiting in this county at the time of the shooting. Miller says Gage became enraged at him and shot him at short range, the bullet passing through one of his lungs.

PLAN FOR HARMONY.

Speaker Reed and His Lieutenants Hard at Work.

CLOSING UP PARTY LINES.

Republicans in the House Urged to Stand Together.

PROGRAM NOT YET FIXED.

Friends of Administration Promise Speedy Action.

HOPE TO AGREE WITHOUT DELAY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Tomorrow the difficult task of adjusting the differences between the two Houses of Congress on the Cuban resolutions begins. The rock upon which the two Houses split is the recognition of the independence of the existing republic which was incorporated in the Senate resolutions. Were that clause of the Senate resolutions eliminated nothing could have prevented immediate concurrence by the House, as the great majority of the Republicans of the lower branch of Congress are eager for a conclusion. But the action of the Senate declaring for the recognition of Cuba's independence against the direct and specific recommendation of the President has given the conservatives a rallying cry from the standpoint of party loyalty which proved very effective today. One of the most prominent Republican leaders on the floor of the House denominated that portion of the Senate resolutions a direct "assault" upon the President which no loyal Republican could indorse. And upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding today in their campaign against concurrence in the Senate resolutions. All day long the Speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Messrs. Dingley of Maine, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Payne of New York. He has seen Messrs. Joy of Missouri, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, and other leaders of the Republican opposition, and through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the Republican side of the House. Tonight he is confident that the Republicans of the House can be marshaled against yielding to the Senate on the main issue.

Arguments Against Delay.

Some of the arguments used with those who, like Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Mann of Illinois, and Bromwell of Ohio, are disposed to take the shortest cut out of the woods and by agreeing end the matter, have been such as to shake the convictions of these gentlemen. The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly a reopening of diplomatic negotiations, and possibly further concessions by Spain, which will embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives. These members have been labored with separately. The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and reinforced in the light of the speeches in the Senate. Especially potent has been the argument advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan that if we recognize the independence of the existing government General Gomez might at any time negotiate a peace with Spain which would leave the United States in the lurch. When France allied herself with us in the revolutionary war it was for the purpose of gaining our independence, but we were held to the compact by a stipulation that no peace with Great Britain should be negotiated without France's consent. More than this, it is claimed that there are evidences that the Senate will yield the recognition of independence if the House stands firm.

Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today urgently counseled the House leaders to reject tenaciously the Senate's proposition. He assured them that the Senate would not hold out. But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear was that the President himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated every precedent of international law. This strong intimation of a Presidential veto, which would involve an entirely new start and the delays incident to it, had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was asserted that a Presidential veto would be overriden. The suggestion that the President might sign the resolution and send a message to Congress saying that the clause recognizing the independence of Cuba was ultra vires—beyond the jurisdiction of Congress—was frowned upon by the President's friends.

Those who were in favor of concurrence in the Senate amendment were not particularly active today, but some of them are showing determination. At one time today it was said that thirty-three Republicans had agreed to vote for concurrence, but this could not be confirmed, and the conservatives are confident that not half that number will break over the traces.

Danger of a Stampede.

They realize, however, that the chief danger lies in a possible stampede. If twenty-five Republicans join the Democrats and Populists in voting for concurrence the resolutions go to the President as passed by the Senate. Should the little band of Republicans who will vote to concur make the result doubtful it is feared that many others who are held only by considerations of party loyalty will go over in a body. Some of them have made their acquiescence in the program mapped out dependent upon the ability of the Republicans to carry it out. If the resolutions are to be concurred in they say they cannot afford to be left out at the death. They say they could not justify such a course with their constituents. It is said many of the Western Republicans have been besieged by their constituents today to vote for the Senate resolutions.

The whole program for tomorrow has not been absolutely decided upon. Something will depend upon the situation as it appears when the final reports are made to the Speaker in the morning. The Speaker, however, will hold that the resolutions as amended do not have to go to the committee, but a motion to concur or non-concur is in order. This will bring the whole question immediately before the House. It has not yet been decided whether the motion shall be to non-concur, with a request for a conference, or to concur, with an amendment striking out the recognition of independence and perhaps making other slight amendments in the other sections of the Senate resolutions. In the latter case the position of the House would be definitely outlined and might be more satisfactory to the radical Republicans, who are suspicious naturally of conferences. But in either event, except in the improbable one that the Senate would accept the House amendment without further action, the resolutions would go to conference. So that it would amount to the same thing in the end.

Criticise Senate Resolution.

There has been considerable criticism of the verbiage of the Senate amendments today. General Grosvenor said sarcastically that resolutions which are to bear the inspection of the world should at least be "grammatical and diplomatic."

The Speaker's lieutenants today have held out to their colleagues the assurance that action should be had at every subsequent stage of the proceedings with dispatch, and that the resolutions would go to the President as finally agreed upon before Wednesday morning. But those who view the situation dispassionately do not believe that such expedition is possible. There is a strong intimation that delay is what is desired by those opposed to war, in the hope of some action by the Spanish Cortes.

A hope is expressed that Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, who has been quite ill, but who is much better, will be able to be in his place tomorrow. In that case he will be in charge on the floor, and he, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, the senior member of the minority of the committee, will be appointed conferees on the part of the House. If Mr. Hitt is not able to be present Mr. Adams and Mr. Quigg of New York will be the Republican conferees. Both are in thorough sympathy with Speaker Reed and the administration.

The motion to be made tomorrow will, of course, be antagonized by a plain motion to concur. The latter motion would take precedence over a motion to non-concur, and would have to be voted upon first, but Speaker Reed has already held this session that a motion to concur with an amendment takes precedence over a motion to concur. It is very desirable from a strategic point of view that the first vote to be taken shall be on the proposition of the Republican leaders, and therefore the strong probability is that this will be the motion. The debate probably will not be long, possibly two hours, and if necessary a special rule will be brought in to cut off embarrassing amendments and motions.

If the resolutions should result in war the revenue measure agreed upon by the Republicans of the Ways and Means committee will be presented at once. The army reorganization bill, as modified, also will be passed upon as soon as opportunity offers. The opposition to the modified measure from the National Guard has been withdrawn. There are contested election cases and other minor matters to fill up whatever of time remains during the week in the House.

SENATE NOT INCLINED TO YIELD

Members Believe Public Sentiment Will Compel the House to Accept Recognition of Cuba.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—A majority of the Senate will give very little attention to any other subject until the Cuban question is finally disposed of in Congress. That body having acted upon the resolutions of independence and intervention, the question is not now properly before it, but there is such intense interest that Senators will continue to give it their individual attention until an adjustment with the House is secured.

The supporters of the Senate form of expression are very hopeful that public sentiment will compel the House to accept the Senate declaration, but they know that influential conservative element is against them and they realize that they may be disappointed in the action of the House. In that event they are prepared to stand out against a surrender on the part of the Senate. How long this determination will hold remains to be developed, but the advocates of the recognition of Cuban independence refuse to be convinced that any other course than recognition is tenable. They decline to even discuss the terms of any compromise short of the Senate's action on this point. Whether they would hold to this if they should find the House equally determined is not certain in view of the pressure for action. Still, many of the most radical pro-Cubans say that insufficient action is no better than no action at all.

On the other hand, there is an element in the Senate of respectable proportions which favors the House resolutions over those of the Senate and whose influence will be constantly exerted in the Senate against that body's own declaration. The outspoken Senators who hold this view are the twenty-one who voted against the resolutions as amended and there probably are a dozen more who voted for the declaration as a whole who are not at heart favorable to it and who would not be greatly disappointed at finding an opportunity to modify the Senate's position. Thus it is that while the sentiment in the Senate is not yet sufficiently crystallized to justify positive prediction there is enough difference of opinion to present an interesting situation if the House should fail to indorse the Senate's action.

Aside from the Cuban question, the Senate probably will devote itself largely during the week to the appropriation bills. The sundry civil has been only partially considered and the naval bill is on the calendar awaiting action. There are many disputed points in both bills.

MASON ASKS AID OF TANNER.

At His Suggestion the Governor Urges Congressmen to Support the Senate Resolution.

In response to a suggestion contained in a telegram received from Senator Mason yesterday morning Governor Tanner wired each Republican member of the Illinois Congressional delegation as follows:

> I trust you can see your way clear to urge the immedite adoption of the Senate's resolution. Delay will result in great loss of life and treasure. The people of Illinois are tired of delay, and want quick, decisive action. JOHN R. TANNER.

Senator Mason said in his telegram that unless the House agreed to the Senate's resolution the Cuban matter might be tied up for days and possibly for weeks, and suggested that the Governor use his influence with the Republican members of the Illinois delegation, urging upon them the necessity of prompt action.

In speaking of the matter Governor Tanner said any such delay as Senator Mason referred to as possible would be in the nature of a great public calamity, and he considered it nothing more than his duty as the Chief Executive of Illinois to do what lay in his power to obviate it.

"I think there has been too much delay already," he continued. "What is required now is quick, decisive action. The people have no patience with anything which savors of needless delay. It is no time for words or for hair-splitting on House or Senate prerogatives; it is time for action. Every day's delay means additional loss of life and expenditure of treasure to the people of this country."

The Governor said he had heard nothing from Secretary Alger regarding the offer which he had submitted to him to lead the Illinois troops in the field, but certainly expected an answer within a day or two.

"I hope it will be a favorable response," he said, "but it is possible the Secretary may find himself embarrassed by the fact that if he accepts my offer he may be confronted with similar offers from Governors of States whose military forces are so small as hardly to warrant giving them such commands as would naturally be given to the commanders of such forces as Illinois, New York, or Pennsylvania would put in the field. This is the only reason I have for fearing an adverse reply to my offer, for he may feel that he has no right to give any more consideration to the Governor of one State than to any other.

"Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the people of Illinois are ablaze with patriotic ardor. I think I am safe in saying that I have received over 500 communications from people in all parts of the State asking to be given the privilege of raising regiments of troops for the coming war. They have come from people of all ranks and conditions; from Grand Army veterans, from ex-regular army officers, from ex-National Guardsmen, and civilians representing professional, mercantile, farming, and labor ranks. I have not attempted to answer these applications, but will take occasion to say here to all these people that I have no regiments to officer, and, if it becomes apparent that more troops than the National Guards are needed that I shall expect to see regiments tendered to me by those who would command them rather than tender them to such people.

"Regarding the probable length of the war I am not prepared to make any prediction, so much depending upon conditions which cannot be foreseen at this time. Of the ultimate result, however, there can be no doubt."

THOUSANDS TO GREET LEE.

Richmond People Turn Out and Give the Consul General a Sunday Welcome.

Richmond, Va., April 17.—[Special.]—Thousands of people turned out to greet Consul General Lee at St. Paul's Church today. Only a very small portion of them could get into the building. Miss Cisneros was with the General. There was no cheering as they passed through the long lines of people into the church, but it was evident that it was difficult for the crowd to check its enthusiasm. All of the congregations in the neighborhood were dismissed before the service at St. Paul's ended, and when General Lee and Miss Cisneros left the building they had to pass through lines of people extending several squares.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

STAND BY THEIR OWN

Members of the House Oppose Senate Resolutions.

MAY YIELD ONE POINT.

Want the Recognition Feature Stricken Out.

HOPE FOR A CONFERENCE.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—Members of the House asked for their opinions on the opposing Senate and House Cuban resolutions responded as follows:

General C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio—Personally, I shall not recede from my action the other day. I am for the House resolution, because I think it is the best resolution. I am not willing to recognize the present government of Cuba.

Benton McMillin of Tennessee—Without having any inside information, I believe the House will eventually concur in the Senate resolution. I believe that Democrats will stand solidly for recognition, and with the aid of twenty-six Republican votes, which I believe we will have, the resolutions can be passed as they come from the Senate.

Joel P. Heatwole of Minnesota, a member of the House Foreign Affairs committee—I am for the House resolution and against Cuban independence. When I say that I mean that I am against recognizing the so-called government of Cuba.

Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, a member of the House Foreign Affairs committee—I do not believe it would be the proper thing to recognize the present government in Cuba. We should observe the common decencies of international law.

Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin—My object is to secure immediate action which will result in the independence of the Island of Cuba. Rather than delay, however, I would accept the Senate resolutions with the recognition of Cuba omitted.

Thinks House Will Stick.

George W. Steele of Indiana, a member of the Ways and Means—I am in favor of standing pat. My judgment is that the House will not recede.

James A. Walker of Virginia—I prefer the House resolution, but if that cannot be accepted I am in favor of the next best thing.

James A. Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means—Personally I will not accept the Senate resolution. I do not believe it will be concurred in by the House.

James Sherman of New York—I prefer the House resolution, but if I cannot have that I presume it will be necessary to accept something less satisfactory.

Alex. Stewart of Wisconsin—It is reported that the Republicans will vote for the Senate resolutions. I want it understood that I am not among that number.

Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin—I have no doubt whatever but that the House will be consistent and non-concur in the Senate resolutions.

B. B. Dovener of West Virginia—I am in favor of the House resolution. The Senate resolution will go to conference.

Cyrus A. Sulloway of New Hampshire—I prefer the Senate resolution, but fear the matter will be sent to conference.

Nicholas N. Cox of Tennessee—In my opinion when the Senate resolution reaches the House the Republicans will ask for a conference. This probably will be followed by a motion to concur.

Thomas W. Ball of Texas—I think the Senate resolution will be sent to conference.

No Time for Quibbling.

Champ Clark of Missouri—I think the majority in the House will pass the Senate resolution. I think the House resolution a better one than that of the Senate, but the time has passed for quibbling.

M. E. Burton of Missouri—The majority will do just what Speaker Reed tells them to do. I expect the resolution will be sent to conference.

William A. Jones of Virginia—I think the Republican members of the House will hold out for the House resolution.

J. A. T. Hull of Iowa—In my opinion the clause providing recognition of the Cuban republic will be stricken out in the House and the resolution will then be adopted with an amendment providing that the people of Cuba are and by right should be free and independent.

Representative Dingley of Maine—The situation is unfortunate. The question whether the country shall have war or peace has become a partisan one. The exigencies of party have taken the place of calm understanding. Faced with such conditions the Republicans cannot afford to do otherwise than to stand firm. I don't apprehend that there will be any division, certainly I hope not. There is an attempt by the Senate to invade the prerogative of the President. Since the formation of the government the Executive has carried on the functions a portion of Congress would now assume.

Charles A. Chickering of New York—The House will never agree to the Senate resolution. I imagine that the resolution will be adopted with an amendment striking out that portion recognizing the republic, and the Senate will be compelled to accept this or pass another resolution.

Representative W. P. Hepburn of Iowa—I shall favor the House resolutions, because I believe them better in phraseology than the resolution which passed the Senate.

Albert S. Berry of Kentucky, member of the Foreign Affairs committee—Naturally I favor the Senate resolution, because it provides for the recognition of the Cuban government.

William S. Knox of Massachusetts—If it is not possible to have the House resolutions prevail, I suppose we will have to take the next best thing.

John P. Gardner of New Jersey—The House resolutions are founded on fact. The Senate resolution is unwarranted, and if passed is likely to involve us in the meshes of an international complication.

HOUSE WILL NOT CONCUR.

Poll of Republican Members Shows a Majority Against Senate Amendment.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

The House will vote to nonconcur in the Senate Cuban resolution and will ask for a conference. A poll made shows that a majority of the Republican members are against the Senate resolution. Other Republicans who could not be seen are known to take the same stand.

There is a practically solid Democratic minority which would support the Senate resolution in its entirety if given a chance. There are Republicans who would do likewise if they dared, but party influences have been brought to bear today, and no material break is to be expected.

A poll of the Republican members of the House makes this plain. Whatever agreement is reached by the conferees will be accepted by the House. So far as expressions can be obtained the House Republicans will stand as follows:

Against concurrence and for a conference, 102; for concurrence, 14; noncommittal, 12.

OPPOSES THE SENATE'S ACTION

President McKinley Believes the House Will Not Agree to Present Recognition.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

President McKinley is unalterably opposed to the Turpie amendment contained in the Foraker resolution adopted by the Senate last night. He has expressed the opinion that the House will not accept the resolution as it will come to it tomorrow. His confidence in this respect is inspired by the assurances of such leaders of the House as Reed, Grosvenor, Adams, Henderson, and Dingley. All of them were with the President today.

If the House should accept the Senate resolutions, including the Turpie amendment, the President feels that he must obey. He does not believe that any legal subterfuge and equivocation would be justified. Once the resolution is signed by him, he will have to obey it.

Speaker Reed, after conferring the greater part of the day with leading Republicans, sent out letters and telegrams to every member of the House requesting him to be present at the House tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. In many instances the Speaker supplemented the usual typewritten letter with a personal appeal.

This is regarded by members as indicating that the Speaker does not believe it will be an easy task to secure nonconcurrence in the Senate resolution. Members who leave the city on the adjournment of Congress for several days had notices sent to their city residences and personal telegrams to their home towns.

PRESS VIEWS ON THE ACTION.

Opinions of Leading Newspapers on the Senate's Resolutions Recognizing Cuba.

The editorial opinions of some of the leading newspapers in the United States regarding the action of the Senate in passing Cuban resolutions of recognition are here given in brief:

New York.

Herald—The practical effect of the Senate's declaration is to leave Spain no loophole of escape short of national self-abasement should she be unwilling to make further concessions in the interest of peace. It commits the Senate irrevocably to war, and apparently makes it impossible for Spain to decline the gambit.

Journal—It is neither edifying nor satisfying to have distinguished Senators pass the lie. What the country wanted was that they should pass the Cuban resolutions. Here are the steps which have to follow the Senate's action of last night: Nonconcurrence in House. Conference committtees of House and Senate appointed. Meeting and report of conference committee. Acceptance of report by both Houses. Signing of joint resolution by President. Action. Under the most favorable circumstances this routine will consume three or four days.

Tribune—There will probably be widespread regret at the character of the resolutions adopted by so decisive a majority. Those resolutions are in some details opposed to the policy of the President and at variance with the resolution adopted by the House. That fact in itself is cause for regret, because it indicates a division of counsel at a time when it is most desirable for all branches of the government to present a united and harmonious front.

World—The House resolution, adopted by practically a unanimous vote, lacked force and definiteness. It bore the marks of White House emasculation and of Speaker Reed's antipathy to the Cubans. The Senate resolution is more mandatory upon Spain. It is a pity—it is almost criminal—that so much has been wasted in talk and in hair splitting over the form of words. The form is nothing, the substance everything. Intervention is the main thing, and intervention is war.

Press—The function which is thus sought to be usurped is purely executive, according to a hundred precedents. The question remains, then, the executive birthright being inalienable as to whether the House of Representatives will in this raid on the constitution. Will it join the disgrace of self-stultification to the Senate's disgrace of turbulence, intrigue, party treason, and attempted political revolution?

Philadelphia.

The Press—The country stands on the eve of war and vibrates under the tramp of its troops moving towards the coast. The last hope of preserving peace has substantially perished. Had Congress held during the last week the same poise and spirit which it displayed in making the $50,000,000 appropriation there would still have been a chance of averting the clash of arms. But the intemperate and ill-considered methods, especially of the Senate, have put it beyond the power of the President by any restrained firmness or of Spain by any practicable concession to avoid the conflict.

The Inquirer—The heavy vote in the Senate for the recognition of the present Cuban republic was something of a surprise, although it has been expected all along that the resolution would pass. There is now a peculiar condition of affairs. The House has voted not to recognize the Cuban republic and is expected to maintain that position. The Senate has done what seems to be beyond its province. Heretofore it has always been held that recognition was an executive function. If we have war we must trust the President, and we should trust him now. The Senate should have adopted the House resolution. It will produce as much war as the Senate's own resolution, and that seems to be the objective point of nearly every one of them. In the meantime, we are making an unpleasant spectacle of ourselves when we ought to be acting with dignity and unanimity.

The Times—It is now absolutely certain that Congress will, in some form, direct the President to intervene by force of arms to end the war in Cuba. It matters not what particular language shall be employed by Congress to give this mandate to the President, or whether it shall or shall not embrace the recognition of the Cuban republic, the present condition seems to forbid the executive veto. We are thus face to face with actual war with Spain.

Baltimore.

The Sun [Ind.]—It is simply amazing that such a declaration should have received the support and the votes of three-fourths of the Senate. Not only is the assertion of Cuban independence as an existing and established fact a falsehood upon its face, but the assumption by the Senate of the right to determine that question raises a very grave constitutional question, upon which the precedents and authorities are opposed to such assumption. The House of Representatives, in acting upon the recommendations and suggestions of the President's message, properly refused to incorporate in the resolutions which it passed upon the subject any recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

The American [Rep.]—It is of the utmost importance for the House to stand firm and insist upon its resolutions. They are not precisely the kind of resolutions which the friends of peace would like to see prevail, but they are infinitely better than the Senate resolutions. They have not the truculence of the Senate resolutions. From reading the latter one would suppose that Spain had inflicted an immediate personal wrong on the United States which could only be atoned for by blood, while in reality Spain's offenses have been confined to her own territory and are against her own subjects.

Boston.

Globe—This solution accords alike with the sense of justice and with the common sense of the popular mind. It leaves no loophole, as the House resolution does, for "an indefinite prolongation of a situation which," as Mr. McKinley has declared, "has become insufferable."

Journal—The House may well accept all of the Senate resolutions except the recognition clause. The Senate may well yield this point and thus open the way to an equitable compromise.

SAYS HE WANTS HER MONEY.

Mrs. Hollander Declares Her Husband's Story of Two Abductions Is Without Foundation.

San Francisco, Cal., April 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sumner R. Hollander, daughter of the late Alvan G. Clark, the lensmaker of Cambridge, Mass., and wife of a rich young Bostonian who claims she was abducted twice by relatives, he having found her the last time in this State, denies all of his assertions, declaring her husband has driven her to deserting him. She is at Fruito, in the Sacramento Valley. She says:

"No matter what Mr. Hollander may do, I will not see him. I understand that through the aid of detectives and lawyers my husband is trying to get a settlement for $20,000. He will not get a cent. My lawyer is now preparing papers for a divorce which I will institute."

One of Mrs. Hollander's sisters is the wife of Professor Charles R. Eastman, an instructor of Harvard. Hollander, in speaking of the matter, said:

"I am willing to give my wife her freedom, but I insist upon being the one to bring the divorce suit. I have brought two suits in Boston against Eastman and his wife for $75,000 each for conspiracy, abduction, and alienating my wife's affections."

Hollander accuses the woman's relatives of being interested in their separation, insomuch as her fortune, if she dies without issue, will revert to them.

REUNION AT ARMOUR MISSION.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus Says the Nation Should Be Careful in Drawing Its Sword That Its Cause Is Just.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus last evening addressed a reunion of the several organizations connected with Armour Mission, his theme being the value of hard, unselfish labor as a factor in the development of character. In the course of his remarks the speaker touched upon the present war crisis. He referred to a scriptural text concerning a sword that "was bathed in heaven," and said that within the last twenty-four hours people had been shocked by the fear that the nation was in danger of drawing a sword which had not been bathed in heaven, as would certainly be the case if it should be moved by passion, anger, or other unworthy sentiments. He deprecated the idea, under such circumstances, of seeming to win a victory over a weak, decrepit nation trembling on the verge of revolution. He thought it the duty of patriotic and Christian people to see to it that this nation has men and women whose swords are bathed in heaven.

Referring to the work of the mission, he said that, while it was doing a magnificent charitable work, it failed in not being the home and nest where its students work and brood until the powers of God send them out on the errand of salvation.

Put Ties by the Trestle.

Aurora, Ill., April 17.—[Special.]—An attempt to wreck the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train, No. 5, known as the Omaha Express, was made just east of Plano last night. A short distance east of the high trestle work which spans Plano Creek the train struck three ties which had been placed across the track. By a miracle the engine knocked two of the ties off the track and carried the third on the pilot to the other side of the trestle. The structure is forty feet above the ground. The track is lined with tramps, and it is thought some of them may be responsible for the deed.

PUT DOWN THE MOBS

Spanish Officials Deal Vigorously with Agitators.

RIOTERS ARE ARRESTED.

Details of the Attack on American Consulate.

AUTHORITIES ACT PROMPTLY

Madrid Police Seize Inflammatory Circulars.

SIGNS OF UNREST EVERYWHERE.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The turbulent demonstrations at Malaga were renewed last night. The authorities, acting under orders from the Governor, showed more vigor in protecting the American Consulate and dispersing rioters and crowds in various parts of the city. Considerable uneasiness prevailed and shops were closed. Many families are leaving for their country seats.

Some street mobs resisted the police, injuring several constables with stones and flower pots. Arrests were made, including that of the man charged with having pulled down the arms at the consulate. He will be brought to trial directly, the government having telegraphed the provincial authorities not only to take stringent steps to protect the American Consulates and citizens, but also to repress disturbances quickly and sternly, as all the symptoms show the popular agitations are formed and made use of by extreme parties for their own ends.

At Barcelona and Valencia and in Madrid precautions are taken. So far few American residents have left Madrid. Police precaution is visible around the legation and the private residence of the American Minister, who goes about town with his daughter quite unconcerned, and, to use his own words, considering himself perfectly safe.

Particulars of the Riot.

London, April 18.—The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"About 10 o'clock last evening (Friday) a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American Consulate and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this stage utter any cry against the United States.

"The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. The demonstrators then paraded along the Calle de Larses, the most frequented street in Malaga, and, accompanied by a large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion. The Civil Governor and Mayor of the town hastened to the spot to calm the people and were received with loud cheering, but in the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner and after uttering many patriotic cries began to throw stones at the building.

Pull Down the Escutcheon.

"All the windows were smashed and a part of the furniture of the consulate was seriously damaged. When the crowd was at the height of its frenzy a ladder was brought, and a man getting hold of the American escutcheon threw it to the ground amid immense cheering. The escutcheon was paraded as a trophy through the streets and ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de a Constitucion, where its appearance caused great enthusiasm.

"Another group, headed by a well-known Carlist, went through the principal streets and passed by the consulate, shouting 'Vivas to Spain, to the army and navy,' and crying incessantly, 'Death to the United States,' and 'Death to the pig Yankees.' This group, largely swollen by people who had joined it on the way, forced an entrance into the Cervantes Theater. The representation was stopped and the orchestra played a patriotic march, the whole audience joining in the demonstration.

"The Governor, warned by telephone, made his appearance. Then some one cried, 'When the country is in danger no theatrical representation ought to be given.' The audience applauded and in a few minutes spontaneously cleared the theater. From this the several contingents of people noisily paraded the streets, and the demonstrations continued until an advanced hour of the night, the police being powerless. This morning (Saturday) the American Consulate looked from the outside as if it had been wrecked, the stones and broken glass making quite a pile in the sideway.

Renew the Demonstration.

"The commotion was renewed early today. Several groups carried with them banners upon which had been printed representations of the pig, now treated in Spain as an emblem of America and as synonymous with Americans. The authorities, however, had taken serious measures. The mounted and infantry civil guard had been called out, and the police force took positions in the principal streets. The demonstrators tried to get hold of the municipal banner and to procure the municipal band, but were prevented in both directions.

"At noon today (Saturday) the demonstration had practically ended, although the people occasionally indulged in patriotic cries and the streets were full."

The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a later dispatch dated Saturday night, says:

"By order of the government the local authorities of Malaga waited upon the American Consul today with an apology for the insult. The escutcheon has been replaced. The press strongly denounces the occurrences, which, it is pointed out, are likely to intensify the strained relations between the two countries. Tonight, however, the popular demonstrations were again renewed, but the authorities acted energetically."

A later dispatch from Madrid says there was another hostile demonstration outside the American Consulate at Malaga on Sunday afternoon. The civic guard dispersed the mob after repeated charges. Three people were injured. Most of the shops were closed.

SPAIN'S ENEMIES AT HOME.

Discordant Elements in Madrid Give the Authorities Trouble—War Spirit Rising.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The Daily Mail's Madrid correspondent wires sunday evening: "The authorities today seized printed leaflets which had been distributed for the purpose of stirring up a manifestation.

"A telegram from Barcelona states that several hundred persons assembled tonight on the Plaza de Cataluna and descended the Ramblas. Their numbers increased rapidly, but the police stationed outside the American consulate drove them back repeatedly. The public demonstration, however, continued. A remarkable scene of frenzied enthusiasm occurred tonight at the theater at Pampeluna.

"During a performance at Cadiz the students left the hall and marched to the Civil Governor, asking for permission to hold a demonstration."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense.

"Requests have been received from Sweden, Brazil, and elsewhere from officers desiring permission to serve in the Spanish army in case of war."

TROOPSATKEY

Colored Fighters Ar
the Island City

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Belief That Yellow Fe
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TO PROTECT THE COAST

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TROOPS AT KEY WEST

Colored Fighters Arrive in the Island City.

EXPECT AN EARLY CALL.

Belief That Yellow Fever Has Spent Its Force.

WORK CUT OUT FOR NAVY.

Shelling Havana and Then a Dash from Cuban Waters.

TO PROTECT THE COAST CITIES.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY CHARLES M. PEPPER.]

Key West, Fla., April 17.—[Copyright, 1898.]—Two companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were disembarked at Key West today, and, although they were fresh from the rigors of a Montana winter, the arrival of the colored troops was taken as an indication of the policy which contemplates the landing of soldiers in Cuba who are fitted to withstand that climate. The officers of these two companies believe they will be among the first to be ordered across the gulf. The soldiers were quartered at Fort Taylor. News from Washington of an appropriation for a military hospital is taken as a further sign that Key West may see as much of the army as it has been seeing of the navy.

If military operations had to be carried on against the Spanish forces throughout the island the rainy season would undoubtedly interfere, but this will not be necessary after the first American soldier touches the shores of Cuba. The insurgents will do all the campaigning that is necessary in the interior. The work of the troops from the United States will be limited to taking Havana, Matanzas, and one or two seaports. How large a force will be necessary for that purpose no one can predict at this stage. After these seaports are taken it will not take a very large force to maintain order while the Spanish troops are evacuating the island, and while the establishment of a civil government is under way.

Yellow fever is always to be feared. Yet there is less danger of an epidemic this year than for many seasons past, because it has almost run itself out. If anything, there is more danger from small-pox. The proposed moving of troops to gulf ports with a view to prompt transportation to Cuba has rendered pertinent a discussion of this matter of health. The naval commanders think that the soldiers on shore would suffer much less than the sailors on ships which might be compelled to remain in Havana harbor.

Opinion is growing that the fleet which is now gathered at Key West after one demonstration before Havana and the reduction of the shore batteries may thereafter have little part near Cuba in the war. No certainty is now felt that an encounter with Spanish ships will take place in Cuban waters. The crippled cruiser Alfonso XII. and the gunboats which are now doing patrol duty would hardly allow themselves to be shut up in the harbor. It is also improbable that they would wait to be taken by the vessels of the squadron under Captain Sampson's command.

After the Vizcaya and the Oquendo left Havana reports were circulated that Blanco had been instructed from Madrid that the city must rely for defense on the shore batteries and on the land force. Blanco has never denied the report, and whether the flying squadron will encounter anything to fight at Puerto Rico may be indicated soon by the movements of the Spanish fleet and torpedo flotilla now at Cape Verde Islands. Some of the naval officers here think there will be no encounter either in Cuban waters or off Puerto Rico. They are cognizant in a general way of the Spanish official discussion regarding the advisability of directing the attack solely against the Atlantic ports, and this adds belief that Spain may send no warships to Cuban waters.

If this theory proves correct most of the vessels now at Key West may find themselves, after a short stay near Havana and following the reduction of the shore batteries, giving way to transports with troops, while they are hurried off to meet the Spanish ships elsewhere.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.

Various Commands Are Preparing for the Trip to the Southern Rendezvous.

St. Paul, Minn., April 17.—At the headquarters of the Department of Dakota it is stated today that the eight companies of the Third Regiment of Infantry at Fort Snelling will leave for the South on Tuesday. There are 520 men and officers in the regiment. The following troops of this department will also leave their various posts on Tuesday:

Seven troops of the Tenth Cavalry, 465 men and officers, from Fort Assinniboine, Mont., over the Great Northern railroad; three troops of the Tenth Cavalry, 172 men and officers, from Fort Keogh, Mont., over the Northern Pacific; four companies of the Second Infantry, 266 men, from Fort Keogh, over Northern Pacific; two companies of the Second Infantry, 138 men and officers, from Fort Yates, N. D., over the Northern Pacific railroad, and two companies of the Second Infantry, 132 men and officers, from Fort Harrison, Mont., over the Northern Pacific. These troops are expected to pass through St. Paul about Thursday.

Colonel John M. Bacon of the Eighth Cavalry, who will succeed Brigadier General Wade in command of the Department of Dakota, is expected to arrive in St. Paul Tuesday morning.

Chadron, Neb., April 17.—[Special.]—The Sixth and Ninth Cavalry from Fort Robinson have received marching orders and will pass through here on their way to Chickamauga. The Ninth is commanded by Colonel J. H. Hamilton and the Sixth is in charge of Major E. G. Fechet. Company H of this city and several companies from the eastern part of the State will be sent to Fort Robinson to guard the post.

Omaha, Neb., April 17.—[Special.]—The Missouri Pacific train this afternoon took General J. J. Coppinger and staff officers South. They go via St. Louis to Mobile. In the party are Majors Andrews and Crowder and Lieutenants Hutchinson and Perry.

Fort Sherman, Idaho, April 17.—Two companies of the Sixteenth Infantry at Fort Spokane are to join the five companies from Fort Sherman at the City of Spokane not later than Tuesday, and it is the opinion of Colonel Theaker that his command will leave here Tuesday morning. Lieutenant Buck and a detachment in recruiting service at Seattle have been ordered to report at Fort Sherman immediately. Lieutenant Buck and a detail of ten men are to be left at Fort Sherman.

[The Missouri Pacific railway today secured contracts for moving troops from Fort Crook and Fort Leavenworth to Chickamauga.]

ALABAMA IS NEARLY READY.

Sister Battleship of the Illinois and Wisconsin Will Be Launched and Christened May 18.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—It was learned here today that May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard. Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native State.

The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built respectively at San Francisco and Newport News. All three are identically alike.

The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on it has been considerably delayed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of $400 a ton for armor has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. In all 8,600 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts, and other necessary Harveyized steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that it is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. It is No. 8 in the naval register and is technically known as a first-class sea-going battleship. Its length on load water line is 368 feet, extreme breadth, 72 feet 5 inches; mean draft, 23 feet 6 inches; and displacement at that draft 11,525 tons. It will have two vertical inverted three-cylinder triple expansion engines driving twin screws, estimated to develop 10,000 indicated horse-power under moderate forced draft. Its guaranteed speed it to be sixteen knots an hour. The boilers are to carry 180 pounds pressure.

The armament will be four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, mounted in sponsons; and a secondary battery of sixteen six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, together with one Gatling and one field gun. It will also have four torpedo tubes.

The side armor of the Alabama is to be sixteen and one-half inches thick at the top of the belt, tapering to nine and one-half inches at the bottom. In the turrets the porthole plates will be seventeen inches thick and other plates fifteen inches. Inside of this will rise a protective deck, with armor four inches thick on the slopes aft, three inches forward, and 2¾ on the flat top.

ST. PAUL TO BE TRANSFORMED.

Former American Liner Goes to Cramps' Ship Yard and Will Soon Be in Fighting Trim.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—The American line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from New York today for this city, passed in the Delaware capes at 5:30 o'clock this evening. It will reach Cramps' shipyard tomorrow, and on Tuesday morning the work of transforming it into an auxiliary cruiser will begin. It is estimated that this work will require about fifteen days and will amount to an almost entire reconstruction of its interior.

The state-room partitions will be pulled down and will either be enlarged to accommodate twenty or twenty-five men in each or be made into one large apartment similar to the berth deck in a man-of-arw. A large portion of its bulwarks will be removed, as well as the superfluous deck structures in order to place the batteries.

Its armament will consist of two six-inch and ten five-inch rapid-fire guns for the main battery and twelve three-pounders for the secondary battery. From present indications there will be no armor placed on the vessel, as it now has plates as heavy as the small cruisers in the navy. The same general plans, it is believed, will be followed in the alteration of the St. Louis, New York, and Paris.

BIG SHIPS FINISH COALING.

Crews of the Flying Squadron Receive a Few Visitors, but Are Not Given Shore Leave.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 17.—Commodore Schley's ships had a very quiet Sunday. There was nothing doing on the flagship, the Columbia, or the Minneapolis. The Texas and Massachusetts finished coaling and in the afternoon the Massachusetts shifted its anchorage because it was a little too close to the Minneapolis. Shore leave was not allowed the men, but this afternoon there were several visiting parties among the ships and some of the men went aboard the training ship Alliance for a friendly call. The Wampatuck, Lieutenant Carl Jungen, who was on the Maine, in command, and the Uncas, Lieutenant F. R. Brainard, just detached from the Brooklyn, passed up to Norfolk this afternoon, and the torpedo boat Rodgers went out for a trial.

FIGHT OUT A KENTUCKY FEUD.

Fuller Details of the Disasters in the Howard-Baker Combat in Clay County.

Pineville, Ky., April 17.—[Special.]—As a partial result of one of the most deadly feuds that have ever existed in this end of the State eleven men have been killed and nearly as many more more or less wounded. The officers of the law, demoralized and knowing that to make an arrest means that their entire families will be drawn into the conflict, are powerless to preserve order. Arrayed against each other are two of the largest families in Clay County, who now go about the country armed with Winchesters, the one seeking to kill the other. Owing to the isolated part of the county facts and particulars are hard to learn, but the following, learned today from a resident of that county, is authentic:

Ballard Howard, aged 67, owns 300 acres of timber land adjoining George Baker, who own about the same amount. Three weeks ago Baker cut 300 logs and Howard claimed he crossed the boundary and cut them off his land. This occasioned a fight, in which Alex. Baker, a son of George Baker, was killed. The latter family, to avenge his death, swore to exterminate the Howard family.

Officers of the law were given to understand from both sides that they would brook no interference. As one of the belligerents expressed it:

"You just leave us alone, we want to fight it out among ourselves."

Last Monday Ballard Howard and three sons, who had been to Manchester to procure arms and ammunition, were waylaid five miles from that town by old Baker and three of his sons. Ballard Howard was shot through the shoulder. Jim Howard, his son, and Joe Anderson, a hired man, were killed by the first volley from the Bakers. When the Bakers came from behind the bushes to complete their work they were fired on by the two uninjured Howards and Joe and James Baker killed. Old man Baker then escaped.

Last Wednesday morning George Baker, leader on his side, while riding along the road, was met by Jim Howard. Both commenced shooting. Baker was killed, while Howard escaped unhurt. Knowing that some of the Bakers would likely come to hunt for the old man, Howard secured three other men and went back to where lay the body of Baker. Concealing themselves, they waited developments. In an hour a party of five Bakers arrived.

Waiting until they had dismounted, the concealed party fired, killing two and wounding another. The remaining two men mounted their horses and escaped. The Howards, after surveying their work and thinking the wounded man dead, departed. The two dead bodies remained in the road all day. For fear of an ambush their friends did not remove them until night.

Last Thursday night John Howard, while sitting in his house, was fired at through the window by some one on the outside. The ball passed through his left arm. Grabbing his pistol he rushed to the door and fired at a man he saw running. The man fell. Before Howard could return to the house he was killed by some one concealed in the yard. It is reported here this morning that a regular battle occurred yesterday in which several were killed and wounded. Both families have been reinforced by other families of the county, and further trouble is hourly expected.

Certainly the best medicine known is Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol. Test its eminently powerful effects in coughs, colds, influenza; the relief is instantaneous. In serious cases and accidents, be they wounds, burns, scaldings, bruises, sprains, it is the safest remedy—no swelling, no inflammation. Like surprising effects produced in croup, diphtheria, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, swellings, etc.; diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In use at hospitals and medical clinics all over the globe; distinguished by order of his Majesty the King of Italy, through the Consul General for Italy at Melbourne, March 14, 1878; crowned at international exhibitions, etc. To be obtained in original packages (1 ounce vials) at all druggists

WILD SPORT AT FORT

Soldiers at Sheridan Toss Many Visitors in Blankets.

NO OFFICERS AT HAND.

Men Torment Their Helpless Victims Unrestrained.

THIRD INFANTRY IS COMING.

Visitors at Fort Sheridan yesterday found an inhospitable welcome awaiting them, and for two hours the antics of several hundred enlisted men caused consternation among the civilians and resulted in driving all the strangers from the grounds.

Late on Saturday night some of the privates of the regiment were roughly handled by toughs in this city and they determined to avenge their wrongs on some one. They called to their aid 200 of their comrades and while the officers were absent in the afternoon they stopped every man who entered the grounds in citizen's clothes, threw him into a blanket and tossed him in the air until he cried for mercy. No favors were shown; men escorting women were initiated, and when not busied tossing the pedestrians the "boys" pulled cyclists from their wheels and jolted them to their hearts' content.

One cyclist refused to part with his wheel and it was bundled into the blanket with him and both started skyward. The victim said afterward that he distinctly remembered looking over the tree tops fifteen times before lapsing into a comatose state. No attempt was made to check the fun and the men chased the fleeing visitors and tossed them until weariness forced them to cease.

Ambush for Their Victims.

When the 3 o'clock train arrived a tall, well-dressed man, wearing a shiny "plug" hat, alighted and strolled toward the fort. The men saw him coming and lay down in the grass until he was several paces distant, and then, jumping to their feet, ran toward him dragging the blanket. He glanced over his shoulder, and surmising their intentions took to his heels. He made good progress, outdistancing his pursuers until he left the road and ran to the lake shore, where they surrounded him, and despite his pleas for mercy pushed him into the blanket, and for fifteen minutes relieved one another at the blanket corners, while the luckless stranger continued to rise and fall, shouting lustily for help.

Fresh victims attracted the soldiers' attention and they released the man. He lay for several minutes trying to regain his senses, and finally rising limped in the direction of the officers' quarters, vowing to have revenge on the revelers.

It was useless for any one to run, as the "boys" would overhaul the fugitive and double his punishment. Several of those who enjoyed the hospitality of the men were given a tossing, one man falling twelve feet and landing on the stone walk, from which he scrambled apparently unharmed and started for the depot at full speed, unmindful of the cries of the men, who urged him to stay.

"This is my first and last visit to the fort," said the stranger as he clambered on the depot platform. "I feel that it is an outrage to treat people like this and I will make some trouble for the officers of this post. I have felt somewhat patriotic, but in the coming war the news of the massacre of the Fourth Regiment will prove a source of gratification to me."

Colonel Hall declined to be seen about the conduct of the soldiers.

The men spent the evening in the company rooms finding fault with the Quartermaster's department, which, they said, was forcing them to eat scanty meals on old tin plates and sleep on bed spring with only one blanket. All efforts to find the three alleged deserters proved futile.

Several of the men who have signed pledges to abstain from intoxicants called on Father Vattman and requested him to release them from their pledges, as they feared that a man in Cuba could not protect himself from fever unless aided by strong drink.

Third Infantry Coming.

The Third Infantry, U. S. A., is expected to leave St. Paul tomorrow morning, and will arrive in Chicago at 6 p. m. the same day, en route to the rendezvous at Chickamauga Park.

Despite the chilling winds and choppy sea the boys of the Naval Reserve had ten hours of hard practice work on the lake during the day. Six cutters were out early in the morning and remained out until late in the evening. Each crew was given three hours on the water. Commander E. H. Harrison and Lieutenant Flood personally supervised the manning and handling of the cutters. Commander Harrison and the officers of the reserve expressed themselves as pleased at the improvement in the work of the battalion. Commander Harrison, by virtue of the expiration of the furlough granted Captain D. C. Dagget, became Acting Captain of the local reserve. Tonight the Commander and his staff will review the reserve at the armory.

Lieutenant W. J. Wilson and Chief Engineer Webster, U. S. N., will open a recruiting office for the United States navy at the Naval Reserve Armory this morning.

The Blue and the Gray legion, which is being organized by Colonel J. W. Cooper, held a rally at Uhlich's Hall in the afternoon. The following officers were elected:

Major—W. Glazier.
Quartermaster—A. E. Gage.
Surgeon—Dr. T. C. Wilson.
Captains—Company A. B. M. Young; Company B. E. P. Morgan; Company C. William L. Lang.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Cuban Committee of One Hundred has arranged to receive clothing and supplies for Colonel Cooper's command at its headquarters, 88 Randolph street.

Father Cashman during the day instructed Mother Emily, the superior of the school of the Order of St. Dominick in his parish, to hold the nuns in her charge in readiness to answer a call for nurses. Six nuns were ready to start at once.

A lecture on the battle of Chickamauga will be given by Captain Julian R. Fitch this evening at Sodality Hall, May and Twelfth streets.

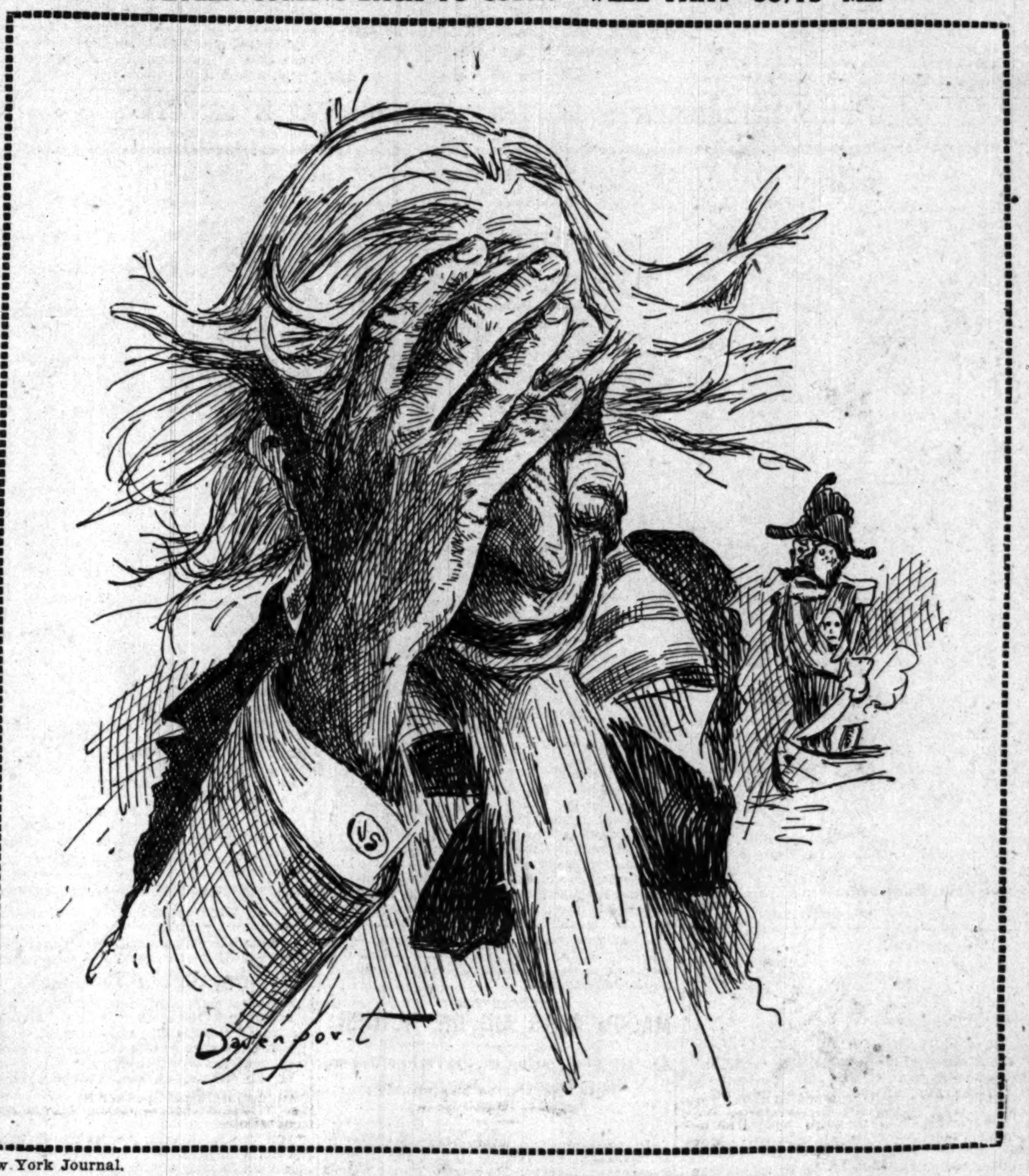
The Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union will hold a joint meeting with the First Battalion, Newfield Rifles, at 122 La Salle street this evening to raise a regiment of laboring men.

General Brooke was at his office at 10 o'clock. One of the first things he did was to issue an order releasing from imprisonment and confinement twenty-one privates at the various garrisons in the department who were serving sentences for minor offenses and restoring them to their companies so they could go to the front.

Colonel J. M. Bacon of the Eighth Cavalry, who has been appointed by the Secretary of War as the officer in charge of the Departments of the Lakes and Dakota, has wired to Colonel Sheridan that he will make his headquarters at St. Paul.

The four cavalry troops of the State guard at Chicago are to be expanded into a full regiment of horse, 1,200 strong, to be known as the First Illinois Cavalry Volunteers. Major E. C. Young is superintending the recruiting and a number of new troopers have enlisted. In case there is no war all volunteers so desiring can secure their discharge. A recruiting office has been opened in room 1101 Unity Building. A meeting will be held in the First Regiment Armory on Thursday evening.

"WEYLER COMING BACK TO CUBA? WELL THAT SUITS ME."



—New York Journal.

SHERIDAN TROOPS ARE FIRST.

They Are Expected to Be in Camp on the Dyer Field Late Tuesday Afternoon.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 17.—[Special.]—Word was received tonight that the battery and artillery stationed at Fort Sheridan would be the first arrivals under the general order putting all the army on the move. They are expected to arrive Tuesday afternoon. They will probably encamp on the Dyer field, near Bloody Pond. The Buffalo soldiers of the Twenty-fifth put in a pleasant day without incident except the defeat of the Montana whoopers by the sutlers' dozen by a score of 18 to 6. Colonel Burt, who gives a quarter to some worthy charity every time his son, Lieutenant Reynolds Burt, makes a base hit, lost 75 cents in the third inning, when young Burt hammered out a three base hit.

Two thousand people from Chattanooga were out at Camp Boynton today to watch the maneuvers of the soldiers. Guard mount was the only camp ceremony. It concluded in a pretty manner. After the band had sounded "off" Colonel Burt ordered the band to play "Star Spangled Banner." At the first note the gray haired veteran rose to his feet and removed his hat. His example was followed and every man in the great crowd of spectators bared his head and stood as rigidly and silently as the guard itself until the music was ended.

Colonel Burt has a peculiar breach of discipline to deal with. A private of one of the colored cavalry regiments is in the Camp Boynton guardhouse. He jumped his troop and unceremoniously joined the Twenty-fifth, because he was "afraid there was a goin' to be a fight and I wouldn't be in it." The case is not a desertion, as he immediately reported his name and company to the Sergeant Major of the Twenty-fifth when he arrived, and he freely admitted what he had done, but declared he "couldn't stay out in Montana nohow, if there was agoin' to be fighting."

At the time he left his company he was under the impression that they were to be ordered to remain in the West, while the Twenty-fifth was to go to Cuba.

THOMAS C. PLATT TO RETIRE.

New York's Senator Practically Decides to Abandon State Politics and Enjoy Private Life.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—The Press, the only Republican organization and Platt paper in this city, will say tomorrow:

Senator Thomas C. Platt, according to the statement of some of his intimate friends, has decided to retire from active State politics.

In the national campaign of 1896 Senator Platt's health was a cause of grave concern to his friends. When urged to resign his leadership he exclaimed:

"I never will be driven out of politics. I have a few more accounts to square and a few more headstones to plant in my political graveyard. Then I will be ready to quit, if I am not dead before that time."

WANTS 400,000 MEN.

McKinley to Ask Authority to Raise a Provisional Army.

ALL MAY NOT BE NEEDED.

First Call Is Not Likely to Exceed Fifty Thousand.

STATE REGIMENTS IGNORED.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—President McKinley will ask Congress for authority to raise a "provisional army" of 400,000. The bill which has been drafted to this effect will probably be submitted to Congress tomorrow, or, from present indications, certainly Tuesday. For two days the War department officials have been engaged in preparing the draft of a bill which will furnish authority for raising and maintaining a volunteer army. The conference of yesterday in Secretary Alger's office between the military authorities and the national guard officers was an instance in this executive proposition to Congress. The result of the secret session will not change materially the attitude of the War department, and it is expected the President will find nothing in the arguments hitherto or hereafter presented to him to justify a modification or amplification of the scheme devised at the War department.

The measure will follow the lines of previous statutes to the same effect. It will give the President authority to enlist men and commission officers of a volunteer force for the purpose of augmenting the regular army to the number "not exceeding 400,000." It was deemed best to place this limit upon the volunteer force about to be raised, although probably not more than one-eighth of that force will be included in the first call for volunteers. Even those officials who are possessors of the most pessimistic of views do not believe there will be occasion for enlisting the entire authorized force.

Secretary Alger has advised the President that it is better to call for volunteers and to not utilize the National Guard organizations as such. This policy will be adopted. It is one which has been favored in the War department all along, and the conference of yesterday contributed nothing to the departmental fund of information to influence the Secretary toward an abandonment of this plan. Yet national guardsmen will naturally be preferred to volunteers who have had no experience, and National Guard officers will be selected for regimental and company commands made up of volunteers from their own State troops so far as possible. The designation of each regiment will be such as to preserve the present State identity, and will be something, for instance, like the first Illinois provisional infantry, or the Iowa provisional cavalry. Beyond this, State identity will be subordinated to the national organization.

National Guards Not Enough.

Regiments of State troops under their present militia formations and with their existing National Guard commanders may not be incorporated into this provisional army. Regiments will be composed of 1,000 men, and with this numerical strength it will be necessary in many cases to combine two entire regiments, or, unless volunteers were very general from national guardsmen it might require four or five regiments of State troops to make a single regiment in the provisional. This would leave as many sets of regimental officers as there were regiments of State troops represented in the composite provisional regiment.

This condition would necessitate the selection of officers, and the present proposition is to confer on the President the power of selection not only for general officers but for all other officers, including those of the grade of Second Lieutenant. Upon this point the national guardsmen whose voices have been raised in the matter do not agree with the federal authorities, but the latter insist that if efficient organization is to be considered before personal favoritism and the gratification of individual pride there is no other method which will assure a well disciplined force which shall be absolutely under the control of the government.

The questions which arose during the civil war—some of which have not been settled to this day—have suggested to the Washington officials the advisability of transforming the militia into an organization which shall be without regard to National Guard formation. Those who do not volunteer for service in this provisional army may be retained in the militia organizations and will be used in emergencies within their respective States, or in the coast defenses, as one proposition contemplates.

The War department people find the subject a delicate one to handle, especially since the National Guard officers have protested against what they believe to be a suspicion upon their ability and a slighting of their efficiency of troops. With the variety of organization in the different States it is found to be impossible to incorporate the National Guard as such in any army which shall be under government control. Some of the regiments are bound to be merged with others in the composition of one provisional regiment, and it will be a matter for the Executive to decide which of the surplus officers shall be retained in the reformed provisional regiments. A great many of the National Guard officers are anxious for duty at the front; others have objected to entering a volunteer force which does not assure them of their present commission, rank, and command.

National Guard officers in Brooklyn last week held a meeting in which much feeling was shown and many of them asserted that the enlisted men of the commands would not serve under regular army officers. This feeling, if it really exists to any extent, is calculated to embarrass the War department. It suggests that national guardsmen will prove lacking in discipline. Secretary Alger is not inclined to put the department in the position of assuring officers of the National Guard of commissions in the provisional army equal to the commissions they hold in the militia. There are obvious reasons why this may not be possible in all instances. The bill as at present drafted retains to the President the power of commissioning, that he may select from the wealth of National Guard personnel those officers who are best fitted by experience and the personal and professional qualities which make up a good company or regimental commander.

It has been thought best to apply the term "provisional army" to the volunteer force which is to be raised. The President may see fit to abandon the term in favor of the one used during the civil war, and designate the augmenting force as a "volunteer army." The term "provisional," however, suggests the object of the organization. Its numerical strength after the first call of 40,000 or 50,000 men will be governed by circumstances. The duty to which it will be assigned will be controlled by later development, but it will undoubtedly, if present views prevail, form an important auxiliary of the regulars, which will proceed without delay to Cuba.

The President will also ask Congress for authority to enlist recruits for the regular service up to the maximum regimental limit. Existing law limits the enlisted force of the army to 26,610 men. About seventy-five of these are Indian scouts, 725 are in the hospital corps, and 196 in the Quartermaster's department. Of the remainder 6,170 are in the ten regiments of cavalry, 5,635 are in the seven regiments of artillery, and 13,125 are in the twenty-five regiments of infantry. It is proposed to increase the enlisted force of the regulars by 17,070 men. This will bring the total enlisted force of the army up to 43,760 men, and enable the regiments to carry their maximum and at present theoretical strength, giving the cavalry arm 3,830 men and a total strength of 10,000, the artillery 1,365 additional men, or a total strength of 7,000, and the infantry 11,875, or a total strength of 25,000. In all probability the enlisted strength of the Quartermaster's department, subsistence department, medical, corps of engineers, ordnance department, and signal corps will be slightly increased. These will be regular troops distinct from those of the provisional army.

DRIVING OUT OF SPANIARDS.

History of Their Expulsion from the Soil of the Thirteen British Colonies in 1742.

Brunswick, Ga., April 17.—[Special.]—How the Spaniards were last driven from the soil of the original thirteen British colonies forms a pertinent story now.

The causes which led to the first Spanish invasion began with the dawn of the eighteenth century. At that time the farthest point south occupied by the English settlers was Charleston, while the Spanish held domain over the Florida coasts as far north at St. Augustine. Between these two opposing forces, separated by every element which represents dissimilarity, was the territory which now comprises Georgia and the northern portion of Florida.

In England there was a steadily growing conviction that the British should occupy the neutral ground, and thus in 1732, when Oglethorpe, respected as an hereditary loyalist and noted for his philanthropic schemes, appealed to Parliament, King George granted Oglethorpe a charter, by it ceding to him for the period of twenty-one years the country between Savannah and the Altamaha River, and west from the headwaters of these to the Pacific, to be held in trust "for the poor."

In the meantime the Spanish officials at St. Augustine viewed with jealous eye what they considered an encroachment on their boundary rights, and began to threaten war. Oglethorpe dispatched messengers to them in the interest of peace, but they were seized and treated as prisoners of war. On learning this Oglethorpe formed a junction with the Indian tribe of the Uchees, and that of Tomochichi, and prepared for hostilities. But the Spanish were not as ready to fight as they seemed, and peace was patched up and an agreement entered into by which the St. Mary's River became the boundary between the two disputing territories.

Then Oglethorpe made new treaties with the Indians, securing land from Savannah to the Ogechee and along the coasts to the St. John's as far inland as the tide flows.

On July 4, 1742, a bloody encounter occurred between the Spanish fleet of thirty-eight vessels and the batteries on the southern point of St. Simon's Island, resulting in a victory for the invaders. Realizing that his only chance was in a land struggle, Oglethorpe signaled his ships to run up to Frederica, and, spiking the guns on the lower fortifications, followed the fleet to the town. The Spanish, finding themselves unopposed, landed at Glasconis bluff and took possession of the abandoned English camp. From this location a road led to Frederica. On its one side was a dense forest and on the other a morass.

Oglethorpe posted his men along the wooded side of the road, with instructions to attack at a given signal and drive the Spaniards into the morass. The Spanish van was well up to the front of the ambuscade when the signal was sounded. Immediately the attack was taken up by each detail, and before the astounded Spaniards could realize what had happened they were falling before the well-directed volleys of the Highlanders, and being slowly pushed into the morass. Their commanders implored them to stand firm, and reminded the drooping troops that reinforcements were on the way, but a paralysis of fright seemed to have seized the surprised men, and they fell a prey to the impetuosity of their assailants.

So discouraged were the few remaining Spanish officers and privates that a retreat was resolved on, and seven days after the terrible chastisement which they had sustained the remnant of the once invincible force boarded their ships, and, following the example of the armada, and in almost as deplorable plight, sailed out to sea.

Standing southward to Fort William the Spanish commander thought he would have an easy conquest in that point, which had a garrison of fifty men; but they were commanded by Stuart, one of the boldest and most skillful warriors of that day, who never blanched before superior numbers. Forming into a close line the fleet sailed past the fort, each vessel discharging a broadside at the walls and being answered vigorously by the guns of the defenders. The ordnance in the fort, however, was heavier than that on the vessels, and when the Spanish commander discovered that several of his vessels were leaking and about to sink he abandoned the attack and sheered off towards his own waters.

This practically terminated the war, although a few minor engagements occurred on the frontiers.

On July 24 a general thanksgiving was ordered for deliverance from the enemy. Oglethorpe remained in the colony for another year, and then, satisfied that the Spanish would not attempt another invasion, took his final departure for England.

WINTER WINDS ROUT SUMMER.

Yesterday's Cold to Continue Today, with Probable Showers—Spring Billed for Tomorrow.

Somewhere between midnight Saturday and sunrise yesterday morning summer started for Chickamauga or somewhere else and a cold, blustering March wind swept down from the north. People who complained of the heat on Saturday put on their overcoats before venturing out after their Sunday paper. Shirt waists gave place to furs for women and men sought comfort in winter overcoats. The weather bureau explained that the cold wave had come down to see the Sheridan troops start and would probably move on with them about Tuesday. Today will be cold, with probable showers that will check the blinding clouds of dust. Tomorrow fickle spring is expected to return for the season.

HOW TO WIN HAVANA

Fleet Commanders Have Plans Well Matured.

HAVE NO FEAR OF MINES.

Iowa, Indiana, and the Monitors to Do the Shooting.

TALK OF ETIQUET OF WAR.

Harbor Is So Defenseless There Are Suggestions of Non-Bombardment.

MORRO MAY BE THE ONLY TARGET

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Key West, Fla., April 17.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—What will the United States do to Havana?

On the cleared decks of monitors and battleships along the government wharf and on hotel verandas that has been the question that navy officers have talked and theorized about all day. Navy men here say that the Senate resolution recognizing Cuban independence is the official crossing of the Rubicon by the United States.

"Those Washington fellows have got to give us war now whether they want to or not. They are pledged to do so," one of them said to me this morning, "and now that war is a certainty they ask what shall we do to Havana, the gateway to Cuba."

Among navy officials there is a minority, though only a small one, who believe that what might be called the etiquette of war will not permit the bombardment of Havana. Since the departure of the Spanish ships they argue that Havana harbor is practically defenseless before such guns and armament as are possessed by the white squadron. According to the rules of civilized warfare, they say, all that we have a right to do to Havana is to put it in a state of blockade—bottle it up as it were—and starve the Spaniards out.

Plea for Non-Consideration.

But the overwhelming majority of the men who are stowing away powder and shell and clearing decks for action ridicule any idea of humanity in dealing with the city in whose harbor lies the shapeless wreck of the Maine.

"The Spaniards don't ask for any consideration," an enthusiastic young Lieutenant said to me today. "Why should we show them any? They think the twelve and thirteen guns on Morro can take care of the entire white squadron. We certainly ought to give them a chance to see if that is so."

Some of the commanders of different warships are helping Captain Sampson of the flagship New York to formulate a plan for the bombardment of Havana. The plan is not fully completed, but of course its details are being arranged with the greatest secrecy. From a reliable source I have obtained a general idea of the way in which the attack will be conducted. It is the one which would be the most natural and simple. It has ben confirmed by every naval officer with whom I have talked on the subject today.

Outside of Morro Castle the Cuban shore takes a sudden incline of 300 feet. This depth of water makes the laying of submarine mines there an impossibility. Any warship could approach close to the rock of Morro without the slightest danger of being blown from underneath. When the American battleships line up for action across the harbor they will fire at short range, probably not more than half a mile.

These Will Do the Firing.

The firing will be done by the battleships Iowa and Indiana and the four monitors, Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite, and Miantonomah. The rest of the fleet, headed by the flagship New York, will remain a mile or so in the rear, ready to render assistance if necessary and to drive away any Spanish warships or flotilla of warships that may be hovering in the vicinity to relieve the shore batteries. The firing from the battleships and monitors will be simultaneous and continuous. Suppose that even two of the attacking ships are disabled by Morro's guns, enough will be left to silence them and to take Havana.

The elevation of the land batteries will be an advantage, but this is offset by the fact that they will have to fire at moving targets, while the American shower of shells will be aimed at the stationary guns of Morro.

The Spaniards look upon Morro's walls as practically impregnable. They certainly are about as massive as human ingenuity can make them. No ordinary bombardment would affect them in any way, but this is the list of what they would have to stand in the contemplated bombardment: The Iowa has four 12-inch and four 8-inch guns; a 12-inch shell weighs 850 pounds; the Indiana has four 13-inch, four 8-inch, and two 6-inch guns, and the 13-inch shell weighs 1,100 pounds.

Half an Hour's Job.

Think of twenty or thirty sharp pieces of steel, each weighing 1,100 pounds, being hurled against the walls of Morro. They will be a shapeless mass of brick and mortar in half an hour. So far as it is possible, every care will be taken by the American fleet not to drop any shells in the town.

Ample notice of the bombardment and every opportunity will be given to leave the city before the storm of shells would begin. When Morro and the batteries around it are captured they will be temporarily garrisoned by some of the 7,000 blue-jackets and soldiers that are now assembled at Key West. One of the monitors will drop a torpedo in Havana harbor and countermine it, as it is called—that is, blow up all of the Spanish mines and torpedoes now placed there. Such is the plan. Within two weeks we shall see how nearly it is carried into effect.

ILLNESS DRIVES HER TO DEATH.

Mrs. Anna May Burson of Philadelphia, Wealthy and Beautiful, Takes Her Own Life.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 17.—[Special.]—Crazed by illness, which was aggravated by the war scare, Mrs. Anna May Burson, wife of James N. Burson, a wealthy Philadelphian, and daughter of W. W. Parker, manufacturer of Atlantic, Ia., and a warm personal friend of President McKinley, this afternoon sent a bullet through her heart in her room at the Hotel Traymore. Mrs. Burson was 39 years of age, and beautiful. She had relatives in Canton, O., San Francisco, Chicago, and other cities of the West. The suicide came to this city with the Easter throng, accompanied by her husband. She had been ill for some time with what was pronounced an incurable cancer of the stomach, but appeared to steadily improve since her arrival here. Early this morning she escaped the vigilance of her husband and maid and went out upon the street alone. It is supposed she then purchased the weapon with which she ended her life.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SIGSBEE IS ON DECK.

Former Commander of the Maine Now on St. Paul.

IS ANXIOUS FOR ACTION.

Ex-Governor Flower Talks of War Spirit in Europe.

NO "HARD TIMES" PROBABLE

Naval Reserves on the Monitor Nahant Break a Firing Record.

ASSIGNMENTS TO TWO GUNBOATS.

(Continued from first page.)

the trained nurses and servants, make up the party.

◆

Dr. Briggs Applies for Ordination.

Among the list of candidates recommended yesterday to Bishop Potter for ordination by the standing committee of this diocese appear the names of Professor Charles A. Briggs, who created so much stir in Presbyterian circles, and Edward Robinson, Professor of Biblical Theology at the Union Theological Seminary, who has recently been received into the communion of the Episcopal Church by the Bishop of New York.

Having fulfilled all the conditions preliminary thereto, Dr. Briggs entered his name with the authorities of the diocese as a formal applicant for ordination to the order of deacon. The standing committee passed favorably upon the application, and recommended to the Bishop that the applicant be received into the order of the church.

It is the almost invariable rule of Canon law that a candidate shall not be ordained to the deaconate within three years after his admission as such candidate. There is, however, a provision which, if all of its requirements shall be met, permits a candidate to be ordained into the lowest order of the church almost immediately. It is said that Professor Briggs will be permitted to take advantage of section 3, Canon 7, title 1, for shortening his time of delay.

◆

Story of an Actor and a Janitor.

Robert Hilliard, the actor, who lives with his wife in a flat at 19 West Twenty-sixth street, figured last night in an exciting combat with the negro janitor of the house. The latter's name is William Jackson. Some months ago a suit of clothes was stolen from Hilliard's flat, and the negro, feeling himself under suspicion, became very resentful. Mrs. Hilliard was insulted by him several times. Last night, after Jackson had again insulted her, she told her husband. The latter called Jackson up-stairs and demanded an explanation.

"Go to h——," said Jackson, when he heard the complaint, putting his hand around to his hip pocket, as Hilliard started toward him. Fearing that the negro was about to draw a revolver, Hilliard, with a quick spring, knocked him down and then threw him down-stairs. Jackson telephoned to police headquarters that "Bob" Hilliard was murdering people, and to send the police.

Hilliard, in the meantime, had gone out and purchased a revolver. Then he went to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station to complain about Jackson. He reached there just as the sergeant was getting directions from headquarters to send the police around to restrain Hilliard. After making explanations, Hilliard went around with Policeman Callan, and the latter arrested Jackson.

◆

Mrs. Eddy Talks of Her Enemies.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science and interpreter of the Bible according to its precepts, to 600,000 persons, today breaks her long-standing rule and permits the publication of an interview. Mrs. Eddy lives in Concord, which has thus become the shrine and center of the Christian Scientists' faith. She is every inch alive. It is only five weeks since she delivered an address, the first in nine months. Yet the statement has been persistently made that this spiritual, vital personage is no longer living.

For nine years or more this strange statement has been made and repeated with every form and device of circumstantiality. It does not mean cessation of life in the ordinary sense of the word, for this is a definition obnoxious to Christian Scientists. It means "mental assassination."

Mrs. Eddy says that "mental malpractitioners" have for many years tried to harm her, but failed to do so. There are others who say that she is no longer living.

"If any one tried to injure you or affect you mentally could you detect and foil the attempt, Mrs. Eddy?" was asked.

"It has been tried many times and always failed. Many times bodies of persons opposed to me have been introduced into church—without my knowledge, mind you, unknown to me, without my seeing them—who have tried to affect me. But they always fail. Their leader has gone out of church and said: 'I can't touch her. I cannot have any effect on her at all.' But they have tried.

"There is much ingratitude. I have met it and felt it keenly; coming from those for whom one does all that can be done it is very bitter. I have given to many, cared for them who have turned against me, trusted those who have betrayed me, and I have found that those for whom I have done the most have been the ones who have tried hardest to hurt. But they fail."

"What do you consider the future of the denomination?"

"At the present rate of increase I believe in fifty years, aye, less, Christian Science will be the dominant religious belief of the world, that it will have more adherents than any other denomination."

◆

Disagree Only in Their Books.

That love laughs at literary differences has been proven by Hallie Erminie Rives, novelist and woman of sentiment, and Post-Wheeler, journalist and cynic. Miss Rives is the beautiful young Southern cousin of Amélie Rives, and author of the incendiary novel, "Smoking Flax," which defends the practice of lynching negroes for a certain class of crime in the South.

Post-Wheeler is best known as the author of "Reflections of a Bachelor." His cynicisms at the expense of feminine frailties have brought angry blushes to the cheeks and indignant tears to the eyes of half the women in the land.

Miss Rives read "Reflections," and heartily detested the "unfair," unknown author. Mr. Wheeler, through his friendship with a New York publisher, read the advance sheets of "Smoking Flax," and thoroughly disapproved of the "ferocity of the author."

Despite this unpromising beginning, Miss Rives and Mr. Wheeler are now betrothed, and there is no happier pair of lovers in America than they. The story of this surprising change of sentiment is a story of the gradual disarmament of foes, and is proof that the gravest differences can be reconciled by arbitration. They met at a reception here, and each found the other not nearly so disagreeable as they had imagined, hence the happy denouement.

◆

Statistics Relative to Slaughter of Birds.

An investigation by the New York Zoölogical society into the destruction of bird and animal life in the United States has shown that in four-fifths of the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, bird life is being annihilated, edible birds are rare and on the point of extinction, and plume birds are practically extinct. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoölogical Park, in a paper read before the section of biology of the New York Academy of Sciences, referred to the society's investigation, and used considerable of the data to be published in the report. He said:

"A series of questions regarding the decrease and its causes was sent to correspondents in all parts of the country. Answers were received from some 200 observers, including guides, collectors, sportsmen, and taxidermists, from every State and Territory in the union. Ninety per cent of the answers showed that they had been compiled with great care, and the closeness with which the estimates in different States agreed was surprising as well as important in determining the scientific value of the data furnished.

"Eighty per cent of the correspondents declared that the decrease in bird life was unmitakable. With regard to the causes of destruction, the majority agreed in attributing the blame to sportsmen first of all, to boys who shoot second, and to the clearing of timber for cities and towns as the third and most important cause. Scarcely less deadly to the birds were the feather hunters."

The decrease has been largest in Florida, being 90 per cent in fifteen years; Connecticut, Indian Territory, and Montana, each 75 per cent; Indiana, 60; Illinois, 38; Wisconsin, 40; and Nebraska, only 10 per cent.

◆

Rehabilitation for the Central Vermont.

A plan for the complete organization of the Central Vermont railroad company and for the financial rehabilitation of the property has practically been completed and will be submitted to the full Reorganization committee for final approval within two or three days. The essential parts of this disintegrated system will be restored and possibly some of the branch lines also. It is understood that the road will be taken out of the hands of the receivers some time this spring and turned over to a company organized by the creditors and actual owners of the property.

All important interests in the Central Vermont have come together in the present Reorganization committee, which is uncommonly strong financially. Richard Olney of Boston is chairman of the committee, and the other members are B. P. Cheney and T. J. Coolidge Jr. of Boston; J. A. Blair of Blair & Co., bankers, of New York; James Stillman, President of the City National Bank of New York; and W. Seward Webb.

This committee is not identified with any trunk line or other railroad interest. The line is to be made self-sustaining if possible, and it is not to be run as a link or feeder of any one system to the exclusion of others.

◆

New Fad Is Hard on Dressmakers.

The fashionable girls of New York have adopted a new fad this spring that must fill the heart of mere man with grateful glee, for it should guarantee him an economical wife. They are actually sitting down of mornings cutting patterns with great industry and making their own summer frocks. Some of these girls are marvelously skillful at it, too. It is a curious bit of statistics that not a few of the wealthiest seem to take to dressmaking as ducks do to water.

There is no one more clever in this respect, for example, than is Miss Julia Delafield, the daughter of Mr. Maturin Delafield. Wonderfully apt at catching ideas of this sort, too, and turning them into "confections" as quick as a wink, are Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Miss Florence Van Rensselaer. Other energetic young women who will appear this season in their very own clothes—in some measure—are Miss Alica Sabriskie, Miss Madelein Sailer, Miss Suzanne Piersen, Mrs. Arthur Weeks, and Mrs. Temple Emmet.

"Sewing bees" have come into fashion again, girls "bringing around their work" and spending the morning with each other, generally staying to luncheon, and usually accomplishing a vast deal.

◆

Naval Militiamen Get Two Gunboat Assignments.

Orders were received today by Captain Jacob W. Miller from Adjutant General Tillinghast at Albany instructing him to detail sufficient officers and men from the New York battalion of naval militia to man the gunboats Prairie and Yankee, now being fitted out at the Brooklyn navy yard. Commander Willard H. Brownson, who has been purchasing vessels for the government, has been assigned to command the Yankee, which was formerly the Morgan liner El Norte. Commander C. J. Train has been assigned to command the Prairie.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Henrietta Porter, sister of Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, to Willis Bliss Wilcox, paymaster, United States navy. The date of the wedding has not been fixed.

◆

Have a Knife Out for Quigg.

"As for Quigg, —— him, we shall certainly oppose his reëlection as chairman of the Republican County committee. And we believe we can defeat him and choose in his stead a chairman who will better represent a majority of the Republicans of this county. We expect to enroll fully 100,000 Republicans before the primaries, June 7. That will begin the fight against Quigg and what he represents."

Former Mayor Strong said this in an interview today. Colonel Strong sat in the Union League clubhouse late this afternoon chatting with a number of newspaper reporters when he broke out against Senator Platt's adjutant. In using a strong epithet he employed it quite as vigorously as he did when things went askew in the city hall during his administration.

"Of course," observed the Colonel, after making use of the remarks quoted above, "if Quigg should succeed in getting more delegates than we do we must acquiesce. The feeling, however, prevails that there should be a change in the management of party affairs here, and our committee represents that feeling."

"Mr. Low is giving you active support, is he not?"

"He is. There never has been any real reason to doubt his Republicanism. He is doing all he can in helping to get Republican names on the roll."

Then Colonel Strong unfolded and handed over an address to the Republican voters of this county, signed by himself and other members of the anti-Platt committee on ways and means. It besought all to hasten to place their names on the rolls before the 20th.

◆

Sees Party Advantage in War.

Senator Thomas C. Platt came over from Washington this morning and will return tomorrow. Mr. Platt is a peace-at-any-price man. Heretofore he has declined to talk upon the war question, but last night he gave out the following statement:

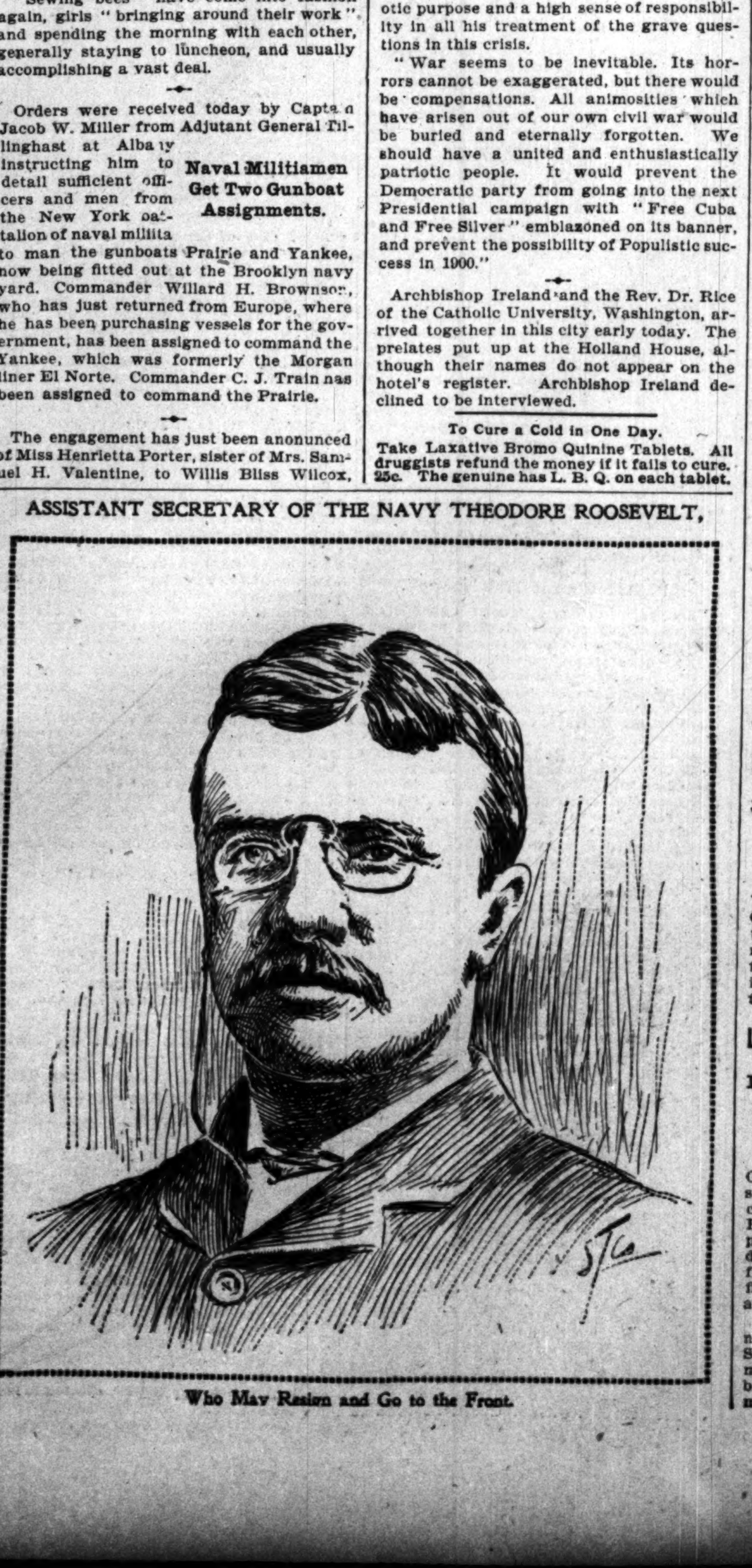
"I believe," said Mr. Platt, "that it is the part of wisdom, of sound Republican party policy, and of the highest patriotism to stand by the President. He has been much abused and maligned by his critics for what they call his lack of energy in bringing the serious Cuban matters to a more speedy settlement. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were abused after the same fashion. But now history has justified their acts. I believe President McKinley has acted with great courage and tact, and has been guided wholly by a patriotic purpose and a high sense of responsibility in all his treatment of the grave questions in this crisis.

"War seems to be inevitable. Its horrors cannot be exaggerated, but there would be compensations. All animosities which have arisen out of our own civil war would be buried and eternally forgotten. We should have a united and enthusiastically patriotic people. It would prevent the Democratic party from going into the next Presidential campaign with "Free Cuba and Free Silver" emblazoned on its banner, and prevent the possibility of Populistic success in 1900."

Archbishop Ireland and the Rev. Dr. Rice of the Catholic University, Washington, arrived together in this city early today. The prelates put up at the Holland House, although their names do not appear on the hotel's register. Archbishop Ireland declined to be interviewed.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THEODORE ROOSEVELT,



Who May Resign and Go to the Front.

ROOSEVELT TO QUIT.

Secretary Long's Assistant to Enter Active Service.

RESIGNS IF WAR COMES.

Prefers a Military Position to One in Civil Life.

LIKELY TO SERVE UNDER LEE

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—"Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has not resigned. He will do so as soon as work of preparation has ceased, and the President has promised that he will appoint him on the staff of either Major General Miles or of General Lee, who will be assigned to command a division of volunteers."

This authoritative statement was made today by a close personal friend of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy who is thoroughly acquainted with his aspirations and wishes. It was learned from him that Mr. Roosevelt had informed both the President and Secretary Long of his intention to ask for war service when hostilities were inaugurated. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Long both opposed the idea of losing such a valuable assistant as Mr. Roosevelt has proven himself to be, and pointed out his value in the Navy department. Naval officials also urged him to stay in departmental service, but Mr. Roosevelt believes that a man should practice what he preaches, and notwithstanding the wishes of his superior officers he proposes to go to the front when war begins.

As to the position to be given Mr. Roosevelt no decision has been reached. One thing is certain. He will go with the army, and not with the navy, as many naval officers would like. Mr. Roosevelt commanded a national guard organization for several years, and consequently feels more at home in the military department than he would on board a ship. There has been talk of attaching him to the New York militia when it is called into service, but this it can be stated on authority will not be done. If the wishes of General Lee are respected, and they probably will be, he will be assigned to duty as his chief of staff with a rank commensurate with that position.

Secretary Long has informed his friends of the deep regret he feels at the prospect of Roosevelt's departure from the naval establishment. Mr. Roosevelt has done much to improve the naval service during the short time he has held his present office, his most noteworthy work being in connection with the extensive preparations he has made to put the navy in condition to meet that of Spain. He was President of the personnel board which devised the scheme for eliminating friction between the line and engineer corps of the navy; is the official who, under Mr. Long, directs the purchase of auxiliary men-of-war; is President of the strategic board and of the war board; and has energetically pushed repairs on ships now at the navy yards.

Having the courage of his convictions, Mr. Roosevelt has strongly urged the President to take measures to bring the Cuban question to an end. Had his advice been accepted several months ago, when Spain had but four armored ships and with but few torpedo boat destroyers ready for service, there would have been a prompt termination of a war, even if Spain, knowing her weakness, had engaged in it. Spain has greatly increased her navy during the several months' delay the United States has permitted, and the next few weeks will witness the completion of several vessels, including a battleship and torpedo gun vessels, besides allowing the Spanish authorities more time to put the vessels now in commission in the best possible condition for sea service.

BUFFALO BILL WILLING TO GO.

W. F. Cody Tenders the Services of Himself and Five Hundred Men to General Miles.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—[Special.]—Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) called upon General Nelson A. Miles tonight and tendered his services in event of war. He offered to take a band of 500 men to Cuba if his services were accepted. Colonel Cody was assured that his tender would receive consideration should his services be needed.

FOLLOWS ROOSEVELT'S LEAD.

John W. Yerkes, Revenue Collector in Kentucky, Will Resign to Go to the War.

Danville, Ky., April 17.—[Special.]—John W. Yerkes of Danville, recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, will resign in case of war and raise a regiment which will be the cream of the best fighting blood in the Blue Grass. Mr. Yerkes is the National Committeeman (Republican) from Kentucky.

LEW WALLACE WANTS TO FIGHT

Retires from the Indiana Senatorial Race and Offers His Services to the Government.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 17.—[Special.]—General Lew Wallace today sprung a great surprise on his many friends in Indiana, who considered him in the lead in the race among Republicans for Senator Turpie's seat, by publishing a card announcing his withdrawal from the race, coupled with the information he had offered his services in the field in the event of war. The letter is brief and reads as follows:

"To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In view of the certainty of war with Spain I today tendered the national government my services in the field. That I have been a candidate for United States Senator may subject this action on my part to misconstruction, so I beg you will permit me the use of your paper to announce my withdrawal from the Senatorial race. To the many Republicans who have given me their support I offer my hearty thanks and most grateful acknowledgments.

"LEW WALLACE.

"Crawfordsville, Ind., April 16."

GLADSTONE GROWING WEAKER.

His Son, Officiating at the Hawarden Church, Asks Prayers for Him and "Peace."

Hawarden, April 17.—Mr. Gladstone passed a less comfortable day. His doctors say there has been little change in his condition during the last week.

Mrs. Gladstone and the other members of the family attended service in the Hawarden Church this morning, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone officiating.

As indicating the gravity of Mr. Gladstone's condition it is noted that the officiating clergyman requested the prayers of the church for his father. He also requested the prayers of his congregation that "peace might be maintained between two great Christian countries, the United States and Spain."

SAMOA COVETED BY GERMANY.

Scheme to Secure Exclusive Sovereignty While the United States Is Engaged with Spain.

London, April 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "Some importance is attached to the announcement of the Correspondenz (National Liberal) that Germany meditates the 'eventuality of a stronger display of power at Samoa, the end in view being the abolition of the condominium, thus enabling Germany to assume exclusive sovereignty in the island.'

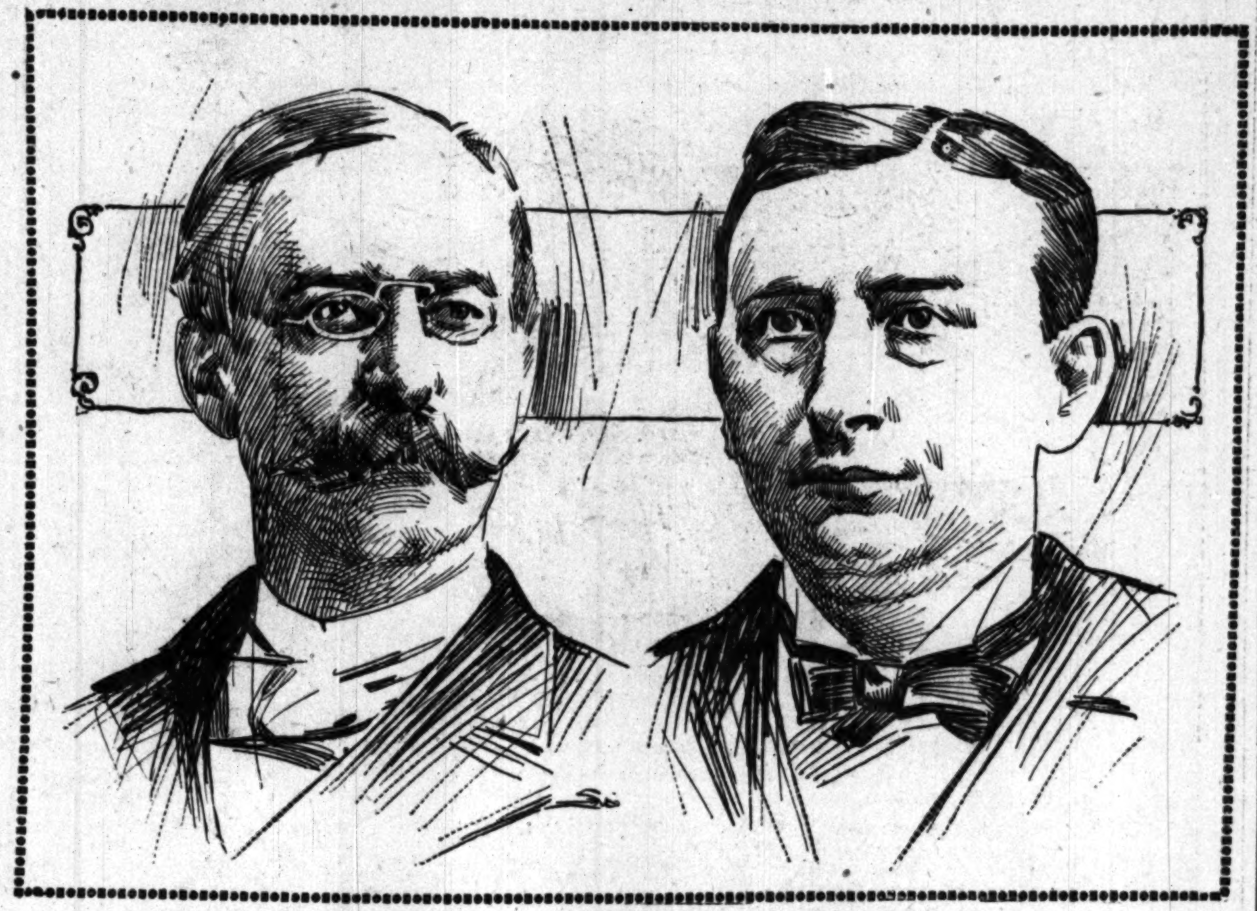
"The idea is that the engagements of the United States and Great Britain elsewhere present a favorable opportunity; but looking to the probable outcome of such action, it is difficult to take the announcement as seriously as the German press seems to do, considering that Germany has her hands full in China, and, as the Frankfurter Zeitung observes, that 'Samoa is not worth such a display of power and expenditure.'"

Preaches a Farewell Sermon.

The Rev. J. Clark Hill, for the last four years pastor of the Austin Presbyterian Church, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning. Dr. Hill and family will leave this week for Springfield, where he has accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.
When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

TWO BELLIGERENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.



SENATOR H. D. MONEY. SENATOR WELLINGTON.

SEEK FOR A REPLY.

(Continued from first page.)

A rumor was current here this afternoon, which was attributed to the Spanish Legation, to the effect that General Gomez had left the island. Minister Polo, however, denied that he had any information on this subject.

EXCITED OVER SENATE ACTION.

General Blanco Holds a Conference Relative to the Involved Commercial Interests of Havana.

Havana, April 17.—At 10 o'clock General Blanco had a conference with the President and Secretary of the Commercial Chamber—shortly after the action of the American Senate began to be freely reported about the city—with reference to the commercial interests involved and with relation of the port to the existing circumstances. Authorities of all classes called at the palace and General Blanco conferred with the chiefs of the political parties.

El Correo says: "In these solemn moments for the country, a nation in whose history a most glorious page is to be written, we must continue as hitherto to maintain ourselves in serenity and calm till the chief of the army calls us to shed the blood boiling in our veins in defense of the honor of our beloved land and to finish our lives shouting, 'Viva Espana!'"

The paper also says that there is great enthusiasm in naval and military circles since the news from Washington was received. The extras published this evening containing reports of the action of the American Senate yesterday were greedily snapped up at high prices.

The American schooner Henrietta Powell finished discharging its cargo yesterday and left today for Pascagoula.

The Spanish steamer Pedro arrived today from Liverpool. It reports encountering heavy weather, in which its mainmast was carried away.

This afternoon the Spanish steamer Villaverde sailed for Mexico with 112 passengers, among them the family of Señor Bruzon, Civil Governor of Havana.

A vessel believed to be the American tug Triton passed the mouth of Havana harbor about 2 o'clock this afternoon, going westward. It is suspected that it has on board some commissioner, who is going to inform the insurgents as to the decision of the United States Senate. This decision has been received by the general public with great coolness. The people say they are prepared for a fight, and are waiting for the first shot to be fired—the sooner the better.

RISKS LIFE TO SAVE CHILDREN.

John Boland, a Patrol Wagon Driver, Badly Bruised in Stopping a Runaway Cab Horse.

John Boland, driver of the patrol wagon of the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, saved half a dozen children from injury yesterday afternoon by stopping a runaway horse at the risk of his own life.

A cab horse driven by John Durkin, 2120 Wallace street, ran away in Milwaukee avenue at 2 o'clock. It turned west in Chicago avenue and later south in May street, where it took to the sidewalk. The driver was thrown from his box, sustaining internal injuries and a broken arm.

Less than 100 yards from where the horse entered May street several children were at play on the sidewalk, heedless of their danger. Boland, who was standing at the corner, saw their peril, and sprang for the dragging reins, securing one of them. He had been dragged fifty feet before he at last brought the horse to a halt, a dozen feet from the group of children.

Boland was bruised and bleeding, but his injuries were not serious. The cab was wrecked.

HUNGARIAN REVOLT RECALLED.

Club Celebrates the Fiftieth Anniversary—Miss Tokas Volunteers as a Nurse.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian struggle for independence and the adoption of the constitution was celebrated by the Hungarian club of Chicago at its clubhouse, 1256 Michigan avenue, last evening. This was the second annual banquet of the club and was attended by 200 people.

Miss M. Tokas, whose parents figured in the Hungarian revolt, said:

"If the United States becomes involved in war with Spain I for one am ready to go to the front and do what I can for the cause. I will expect to meet many of those who are here tonight on the battlefield."

"REMEMBER THE MAINE! REMEMBER THE MAINE!"

Senator Spooner Suggests That This Be the Battle Cry When American Warships Go Into Action.

In the course of a thorough and analytical discussion of the Maine disaster in the Senate Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, with impressiveness, called attention to a striking and significant fact. He had carefully read the findings of the Spanish board of inquiry and all the testimony offered before the board.

One fact stood out as inculpatory of Spain.

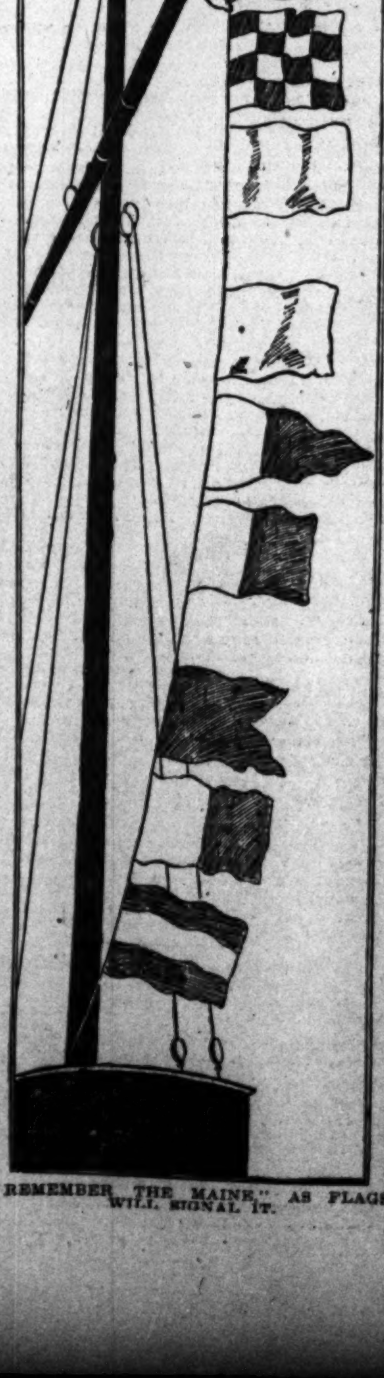
"If," declared Mr. Spooner, slowly and emphatically, "that Spanish board could have established that there was no mine in the harbor or under the Maine they would have been swift to prove it. Yet this report shows that not a single witness was called to give evidence in support of that contention, and no evidence in support of it was adduced.

"That there was Spanish complicity in the blowing up of the Maine—that Spain is responsible for that awful horror, that gigantic murder under our flag—no American doubts.

"And it would be in a righteous cause that above our ships of war when they enter the harbor of Havana the signaled legend should float: 'Remember the Maine! Remember the Maine!'"

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, conservative and thoughtful, also declared his belief that the destruction of the ship Maine was a meditated act, for which Spanish officials were probably responsible.

"With that view," said Mr. Hoar, "the Spanish government is responsible for that loss, and it ought to be held responsible by the United States."



"REMEMBER THE MAINE," AS FLAGS WILL SIGNAL IT.

GET OUT OF TAMPA

Spanish Residents Prepare to Sail for Havana.

POLO CHARTERS A SHIP.

Young Men Who Will Fight to Retain Cuba.

WORD SENT FROM MADRID.

Report of Acceptance of Good Offices Not Borne Out.

POWERS TOO BUSY TO MEDDLE.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo, today closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla., to Havana tomorrow. In making the charter the Minister gave assurances that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection, and allowed to return to an American port.

The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late. The Consul and Vice Consul, with two assistants, will remain at Tampa. This is the point at which seven regiments of infantry have been ordered to mobilize within the next few days, although there is no intimation that the departure of the Spanish colony is due to the concentration of United States troops at Tampa.

The Spanish Minister had a comparatively quiet Sunday, finding time to take a drive with the Swedish Minister, Mr. Grippe, the two having been associated here in the diplomatic service twenty-five years ago. Señor Polo received a number of dispatches from Madrid, but they developed no new phases of the question, and did not bear out the reports that Spain would seek the good offices of the United States in case the House resolutions become a law. No official information has been received here as to the reported negotiations with General Gomez toward his surrender, although there is no disposition to discredit the report.

At the embassies and legations representing the six great powers of Europe the unusual activity of the last three weeks has noticeably relaxed, as it has now come to be accepted in these quarters that there will be no action, certainly none of a radical character, toward mediation or intervention between Spain and the United States.

While the recent exchange of notes was in progress some of the embassy offices here were open nightly until 3 a. m., receiving and sending cipher dispatches in connection with the effort of the powers to get together. This proved unavailing, however, and, as one of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps stated tonight, "the powers have too many troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in this affair."

The Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmiller, gave a diplomatic dinner tonight, the British and French Ambassadors, the Russian Chargé, and the Spanish Minister being among the guests. Although the powers were well represented, the gathering was purely of a social character.

SPANIARDS LEAVE FOR HAVANA.

Poorer Classes at Tampa Charter a Ship for Their Transportation to the Island.

Tampa, Fla., April 17.—[Special.]—Two hundred Spanish subjects residing in Tampa closed a contract tonight with the Plant Steamship company for transportation to Havana. The Spaniards will leave on the steamship Olivette tomorrow night and will reach Havana on Wednesday morning. The steamship company has been guaranteed protection by the Spanish authorities and anticipates no trouble in entering or leaving Havana harbor, even though war should be declared before the steamer reaches Havana. The Spaniards who will leave on the Olivette are nearly all of them of the poorer classes, and they fear that in the event of war they could not find employment. The rich Spaniards of this community realize that the working class of Spanish subjects would be a burden upon them if the war lasted long, and therefore they have chartered the steamer to carry them to Havana. None of them fear being molested if they remain here, but they think it best to leave. The Olivette was ready to start to Matanzas last night when the Spaniards began negotiating for the trip to Havana. The steamer was held over. From Havana it will go to Matanzas to bring back all American citizens. No troops have yet arrived in Tampa and none will arrive until Monday night.

Church Corner-Stone Laid.

The corner-stone of the new Polish Catholic Church in Auburn avenue, near Thirty-first street, was laid yesterday afternoon by the Rt.-Rev. Anthony Kozlowski, Polish Catholic Bishop of Chicago, assisted by the Rev. Charles Papon, rector of the new church.

Child Fatally Hurt by a Train.

Anton Adanski, 4 years old, living at [illegible] West Thirteenth street, was fatally injured yesterday morning by being struck by a train on the Chicago and Northwestern tracks at the Paulina street crossing.

It is a marvel how some men will risk their lives by sheer neglect. They sleep away entirely oblivious of the danger creeping upon them. Men can hardly be made to realize that a little spluttering spark of disease which might be stamped out in an instant may mean death if it is allowed to keep on. Dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint seem like trifling matters but they will eventually wreck the constitution as surely as a spark will blow up a keg of powder.

If your health is not strong and vigorous it is a simple and sensible thing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain from him and his staff of eminent specialists, without charge, professional advice which will enable you to put your constitution on a solid basis of health and strength forthwith, before these ailments have a chance to reduce you to a physical wreck.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is acknowledged as the most wonderful medicine ever devised for those diseases which are caused by imperfect action of the liver and digestive organs.

Mr. F. M. Robinett, of Xenophon, Hancock Co., Tenn., says in a letter to Dr. Pierce: "I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I tried different doctors with but little result. I could scarcely eat anything—it would put me in such dreadful distress in my stomach. I had a dull aching pain in my stomach, and continual hurting behind my shoulders, bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated brown, had faint spells with a tired worn-out feeling. I took eleven bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and received great benefit. I am now able to work. If it had not been for this wonderful remedy I believe I would not be living to-day."

The most difficult diseases to cure are those which are aggravated by constipation. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken in conjunction with the "Discovery." They never gripe. All good dealers sell them.

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Residents Prepare to ail for Havana.

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SENT FROM MADRID.

Acceptance of Good Offices Not Borne Out.

TOO BUSY TO MEDDLE.

on, D. C., April 17.—The Span r, Señor Polo, today closed a an American steamer of the which will carry practically the ish colony of Tampa, Fla., to orrow. In making the charter r gave assurances that in case s the steamer would be cleared a, given ample protection, and return to an American port. sh party will number 408, most ng young men who have offered s in the Spanish army in case me women and children are in they are a part of the colony move, and it is said also that the Spanish residents in that lo ecome marked of late. The Con e Consul, with two assistants, at Tampa. This is the point at regiments of infantry have been obilize within the next few days. ere is no intimation that the f the Spanish colony is due to ration of United States troops

h Minister had a comparatively y, finding time to take a drive edish Minister, Mr. Grippe, the been associated here in the dip ice twenty-five years ago. Se ceived a number of dispatches d, but they developed no new he question, and did not bear rts that Spain would seek the of the United States in case resolutions become a law. No rmation has been received here orted negotiations with General rd his surrender, although there ition to discredit the report. nbassies and legations repre six great powers of Europe the ivity of the last three weeks ly relaxed, as it has now come d in these quarters that there ction, certainly none of a rad er, toward mediation or inter een Spain and the United

recent exchange of notes was some of the embassy offices en nightly until 3 a. m., receiv ding cipher dispatches in con the effort of the powers to . This proved unavailing, how s one of the best posted mem diplomatic corps stated tonight, s have too many troubles of o permit them to reach a con affair." rian Minister, Mr. Hengelmül diplomatic dinner tonight, the French Ambassadors, the Rus , and the Spanish Minister be guests. Although the pow ell represented, the gathering of a social character.

DS LEAVE FOR HAVANA.

ses at Tampa Charter a Ship heir Transportation to the Island.

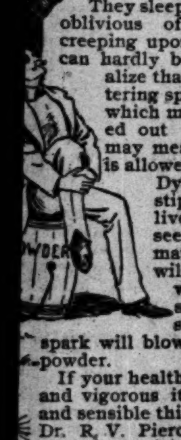
la., April 17.—[Special.]—Two nish subjects residing in Tampa ntract tonight with the Plant ompany for transportation to e Spaniards will leave on the livette tomorrow night and will a on Wednesday morning. The ompany has been guaranteed y the Spanish authorities and o trouble in entering or leaving oor, even though war should be ore the steamer reaches Ha Spaniards who will leave on the nearly all of them of the poorer they fear that in the event of uld not find employment. The rds of this community realize rking class of Spanish subjects urden upon them if the war last therefore they have chartered o carry them to Havana. None being molested if they remain ey think it best to leave. The ready to start to Matanzas last the Spaniards began negotiat trip to Havana. The steamer r. From Havana it will go to bring back all American citi ops have yet arrived in Tampa arrive until Monday night.

ch Corner-Stone Laid.

stone of the new Polish Catho Auburn avenue, near Thirty as laid yesterday afternoon by Anthony Kozlowski, Polish op of Chicago, assisted by the s Papon, rector of the new

atally Hurt by a Train.

nski, 4 years old, living at 646 nth street, was fatally injured orning by being struck by a Chicago and Northwestern e Paulina street crossing.



It is a marvel how some men will risk their lives by sheer neglect. They sleep away entirely oblivious of the danger creeping upon them. Men can hardly be made to realize that a little sputtering spark of disease which might be stamped out in an instant may mean death if it is allowed to keep on. Dyspepsia, constipation and liver complaint seem like trifling matters but they will eventually wreck the constitution as surely as a spark will blow up a keg of powder.

If your health is not strong and vigorous it is a simple and sensible thing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain from is staff of eminent specialists, arge, professional advice which you to put your constitution on s of health and strength forth these ailments have a chance ou to a physical wreck. 's Golden Medical Discovery is ed as the most wonderful med evised for those diseases which by imperfect action of the liver ve organs.

Robinett, of Xenophon, Hancock ays in a letter to Dr. Pierce: "I can mmend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical r indigestion and torpid liver. I t doctors with but little result. I y eat anything—it would put me in l distress in my stomach. I had a pain in my stomach, and continual nd my shoulders, had taste in my ue coated brown, had faint spells worn-out feeling. I took eleven olden Medical Discovery' and re benefit. I am now able to work. If een for this wonderful remedy I be not be living to-day."

difficult diseases to cure are are aggravated by constipation. 's Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets taken in conjunction with the ." They never gripe. All good them.

IN THE HOUSE TODAY

Interest in Cuban Matters Centers in Lower Branch.

MANY MEMBERS IN DOUBT

Sentiment in Opposition to Recognition Grows.

MAY LEAD TO A CONFERENCE

Republicans Oppose Action Leading to Party Division.

SPEEDY AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED

(Continued from first page.)

tation of the Cubans are so conflicting that it seems to me much wiser to intervene, land a force in Cuba, and recognize face to face instead of doing so at Washington when they are beyond our reach in the jungles, somewhere in the center of Cuba. I think it is a mistake in so vital a movement to begin operations by casting a doubt on the good faith of our leader, whom all parties must follow in the war that now seems absolutely sure. I can understand why his political opponents should wish to embarrass him, but his party friends in the Senate ought not to do so. The House wants to both free Cuba and stand by the President."

"I do not think there are many members of the House," said Representative Corliss of Michigan, "who will tenaciously stick to personal opinions and hold out against any compromise at this time, for I think we all feel immediate action is the all-important question. I think it quite probable that the Senate resolution will be passed by the House tomorrow unless developments would seem to show that the recognition provided for would seriously embarrass the President. I do not think that any one has a desire to antagonize him or would do anything to embarrass him. It may be possible that foreign complications would render it absolutely unwise for immediate recognition, and in such case I feel confident that the House would be the first to act fairly with the President in this matter."

Expects a Compromise Today.

"There is no reason why this matter should not be settled before sundown tomorrow night," said Representative Connolly of Springfield, "if they will only cut short the talk and get down to work. Every man knows how he stands on this question, and it has been debated upon the floors of both Houses for so long a time that there is but little room left for a change of opinion. I believe it would be better to recognize the Cuban government and accept the Senate resolution than to haggle any longer over this unimportant point. I do not consider that there is any executive right infringed, and if there was I think Congress would be forgiven for that infringement by virtue of the fact that it had taken action."

Connolly Opposes Delay.

"I prefer to have a conference committee appointed," said Representative Mills of Illinois, "and have them agree on something which the House can adopt. The recognition of the republic of Cuba by the legislative branch of the government is a departure from established precedents. I would rather intervene and settle the war than leave the proposition of establishing a government to the people of Cuba. Personally, I favor the Senate resolution, except that part of it which recognizes the republic of Cuba. I do not want to send the best men of the army there and spend $300,000,000 and more to recognize a government which we know nothing about."

Mills Favors a Conference.

"The President in his message," said Representative McCleary of Minnesota, "most strongly urged against the recognition of the political government of the Cubans at this time. The House almost unanimously sustained the President, while the Senate by vote scarcely more than two-thirds decided against the President. Now, it seems to me that when the House is asked to concur they will be more likely to continue with the President and sustain their original action, and then of course the matter will go to a conference. Two of the three House members of the conference are for intervention without recognition, and all of the Senate conferees are of the same opinion, so I do not look for a conference report favorable to the Turple amendment. In regard to the Teller amendment, I think that the House will be willing to concede that much and will expect the Senate to concede the Turple one."

Feels Sure of an Agreement.

"The sense of the resolutions passed by the Senate are all right as I understand them," said Buck Hinrichsen. "I think if the Turple amendment had said 'we recognize the independence of the republic of Cuba' it would have been clear and there could have been no doubt as to its meaning. Many words give us a chance to higgle over it, I think that is surplusage, as when we recognize the independence of Cuba we cover the whole ground. The very fact that it is mentioned might indicate to the world that annexation was in the minds of our lawmakers. The action of the House has been governed altogether by the wishes of the President, but the Senate went beyond them in response to public sentiment. It is safe to say one-third of the Republicans of the House in their hearts prefer to vote for the Senate resolution. If they refuse to vote to concur it will be in deference to the wishes of the President. On the other hand, the Senate is not likely to recede, for in that body party lines were broken and Senators voted their real convictions. If the Senate stands firm the House will have to give way, as the Republicans will have a steady fire in the rear from the Democrats."

Thinks the Senate Will Not Recede.

"I am opposed to the recognition of the so-called Cuban republic," said Representative Overstreet of Indiana, "and am consequently opposed to concurring in the Senate amendments so far as they relate to such recognition. In the first place, that republic is a mere skeleton, and by the very terms of its own constitution dissolution is provided for when peace is declared. It contains provisions which are wholly inconsistent with constitutional functions of civilized countries and should not be approved by our recognition. By recognition of an independent sovereignty of the island of Cuba, the direction of the operations of our army and navy would necessarily fall to the dictation of that sovereignty so far as we should enter Cuban waters with our vessels or Cuban territory with our army. Furthermore, the recognition of an independent nation is exclusively an executive function. The adoption of either the Senate or House resolutions without such recognition amounts to the same thing—viz.: Cuban independence and revenge for the destruction of the Maine. I am of the opinion that the Senate will recede from its recognition amendment and that the two Houses will speedily agree upon the phraseology of a resolution so as to give authority and direction to the President for immediate armed intervention."

Only a Skeleton Republic.

"Personally I am in favor of the Senate resolution with but one exception," said Representative Crumpacker of Indiana. "I cannot accept the Turple amendment. I have not a shadow of doubt that in passing the reolution Congress usurps a Presidential prerogative. To my mind the right to recognize a nation clearly belongs to the President and not to Congress, and I for one am unwilling to be a party to any usurpation of the President's rights. Under certain circumstances I believe the resolution as passed by the Senate would pass the House. If tomorrow the resolutions are referred to our Committee of Foreign Affairs and that committee shall report for nonconcurrence and a Republican member shall move to concur I believe the House would accept the motion; but if Representative Bailey or any other leader of the Democratic side of the House should make the motion I do not believe that the Republicans would indorse it. But, however, I believe that if the motion should be made by a member on the Democratic side it would have a very strong Republican support. I have been talking with some very conservative members this morning and they all say they will stand by the Senate. Personally I would prefer that the resolution should go to a conference, for I believe that both Houses could agree if the Turple amendment were stricken out."

Usurps an Executive Prerogative.

Billy Lorimer received the following telegram tonight from Governor Tanner:

"I trust you can see your way clear to urge immediate adoption of Senate resolution. Delay will result in great loss of life and treasure. The people of Illinois are tired of delay and want quick action."

"What are they going to do?" said Representative Dolliver, Republican, of Iowa. "Well, I don't know what they are going to do, but I know what they ought to do. They ought to send these Senate resolutions to a conference to be so shaped that they can be approved by all parties, the President included, and that is the action that will probably be taken. As to whether the Cuban republic shall be recognized before or after the intervention of the United States is in my judgment immaterial, and there is no excuse for Congress stating our case in a way that is objectionable to Senators on both sides of the chamber as well as to the President."

Knows What They Ought to Do.

"I have always found that the place to decide a lawsuit was in the court, and that is the reason why I can't tell you what we are going to do tomorrow. We will probably decide our little lawsuit down in our Congressional courtroom," said Joe Cannon of Danville, Ill. "The House resolution means war. The senate resolution means war, and the only difference between the two is the verdict, and I never did care much for verdicts. Guns will boom and ships will sail just the same, whether it is the House resolution or that of the Senate which we adopt. There is only one bone of contention, and that is not much of a bone, after all. It is simply whether we recognize that little government down in Cuba before or after the fight comes off."

Guns Will Boom Just the Same.

"I shall vote for nonconcurrence and shall favor sending the resolution to a conference," said Representative Smith of Illinois. "I do not feel that we have any possible right to ask the President to stultify himself by signing a bill he cannot approve, and if he were asked to recognize the Cuban government his recognition would be a stultification of his better judgment."

"I am decidedly opposed to delay, which would result from higgling over forms or expressions of resolutions," said Representative Griffin of Wisconsin. "The House resolution meets with the approval of the people, and the two Houses should agree with President McKinley on a policy of nonrecognition. This will, I believe, be arranged at the proper time. If, when the measure goes to conference, the House conferees find it necessary to compromise in order to have speedy and final action, I am not such a stickler as would make me insist on anything that would cause delay. The recognition of any independent nation is an Executive prerogative. Every hour's delay is to the disadvantage of the United States, and I will go a long way to have final action attained at once."

Favors a Conference Committee.

"My personal preference," said Representative Mann (Rep.) of Chicago, "is for the recognition of the insurgent government, but I am not willing to carry that point if in carrying it brings about friction between the Houses of Congress and the President. Whatever the action is the result will be the freedom of Cuba, and that is what we are all working for."

Orders have been sent out by Commissary General Cushing for the purchase of supplies and the shipment of the material to Chickamauga, Mobile, Tampa, and New Orleans. These purchases will be made by Colonel W. H. Nash at St. Louis, J. F. Weston in New York City, F. E. Nye at Omaha, M. S. Smith at Chicago, A. L. Smith in Kansas City, and Captain B. K. West in New Orleans. The troops will be mobilized in the South carrying thirty days' rations. The purchasing commissaries will therefore have ample time to furnish the subsistence for these 18,000 soldiers. This subsistence which will be shipped them will be in the form of the regular field rations, and the subsistence officers in Washington say that it will not be a tax on the sources of supply in this country to furnish the regular rations for an army of 200,000 men.

Buying Rations for the Army.

The system of purchase, the methods of transportation, and the means of distribution have all along been those which are the outgrowth of the experience of the war. They would be followed in provisioning the invading army in Cuba, and no confusion is expected to occur as a result of the movement of troops, the enlargement of the army, or the raising of a provisional force.

The expense of purchasing supplies is not expected to be greater than has been the case in times of peace. General Cushing says the domestic sources of supply are so abundant and reliable that unless there should be occasion to put something like a million men in the field there need be no occasion for an increase in the cost of subsistence or any like effect upon the food supplies of the country. The cost of transportation will be less where the army is concentrated than where it is distributed all over the country.

The field rations which will be made up and shipped to the mobilized troops in the South consist of the following articles, the net weight of each per thousand rations being as follows: Bacon, 750 pounds; hard bread, a species of cracker, 1,000 pounds; baked beans, 150 pounds; potatoes, 1,000 pounds; coffee, roasted, 80 pounds; sugar, 150 pounds; vinegar, 80 pounds; candles, 15 pounds; soap, 40 pounds; salt, 40 pounds; black pepper, 2½ pounds; a total of 3,307½ pounds net, or 3,638 pounds gross.

It is estimated that it will take 50,000 pounds of the field ration for each regiment. This ration will be augmented later on by purchases in the various localities by subsistence officers, who are authorized to purchase delicacies of the season and other attractive diet which add greatly to the mess.

The emergency ration will not be furnished the soldiers even while in Cuba except on occasions arising in active operations when the use of the regularly established ration may be impracticable. General Miles has directed that although the nutritive qualities of the emergency ration permit its use on half allowance, it will not be so used except in cases of necessity and never for a longer period than ten days, and that not more than five days' emergency rations will be carried on the person at one time.

The Secretary of War has directed the subsistence department to provide paraffine paper for wrapping the bacon and to furnish hard bread in grease-proof packages, the pea meal in cylindrical packages, and the other articles of the ration in suitable coverings. The component parts of this ration are as follows: Bacon, ten ounces; hard bread, 16 ounces; pea meal, 4 ounces, or an equivalent in approved material for making soup; coffee, roasted and ground, 2 ounces, or tea ½ ounce; saccharine, 4 grains; salt, .64 ounce; pepper, .04; tobacco, ½ ounce. The board which devised this ration, the head of which was Surgeon Charles Smart of the army, was liberal enough to recognize tobacco as a necessity for the soldier in the field and the War department has been considerate enough to let it remain. The candles which form a part of the field ration, it may be pertinent to add, form an article which is carried on that ration as a means of providing and accounting for this primitive means of illumination, as oil for illuminating purposes cannot be used in the field.

Army surgeons have been looking into the effect of the small caliber bullet which in the modern rifle attains a fearful velocity. The reports in the Bureau of Information show that the Spanish government uses a Mauser rifle, model of 1892, of caliber .276 inches. It has a knife bayonet and throws a shell of 398 grains weight, and 100 of these shells are carried by each soldier. The bullet is covered with maillechort, or copper, and is cylindro-conoidal in shape. Smokeless powder is used. The initial velocity is 2,285 feet per second. There have been campaigns in Africa with these small caliber rifles and the British surgeons have furnished reports of the effects.

Spain's Rifles Shoot Hard.

Our own surgeons say that the Spanish rifle will kill more men than the old-time weapons and that the effect of the modern bullet is to kill quickly. Men who are shot in the head or abdomen will die on the field. Those who survive a battle will rapidly recover. The bullet has the effect of perforating a bone without fracturing it, and those who are shot in many parts of the body and in the arms or legs will suffer very little and will soon be ready for duty again. There need be few amputations, and the lasting effect of wounds will be reduced to a minimum.

The principal advantage of the modern rifle and its swift bullet is that those who ought to die will be killed immediately. Most of those who go to the hospitals will live.

Last evening while Uncle Joe Cannon was being shaved at the Hotel Corcoran the barber was berating the Spaniards, and said that they should be wiped from the face of the earth. As he got out of the chair the Illinois statesman drew a piece of paper and pencil from his pocket, asked the colored gentleman his age, and made a memorandum of it. He then asked his name. "Look'e heah, Mr. Cannon. What you gwine to do?"

Not So Anxious to Enlist.

"I saw the Secretary of War today," replied Uncle Joe with a grin, "and he requested me to take the names of all persons I met who want war, and, as you are a man and an able-bodied man, I will give him yours."

"Go on, Mr. Cannon, I don' want no wah—the Spaniards can live forever fo' all I care," said the barber, amid the laughter of the crowd in the shop.

THINK RYBURN KILLED HIMSELF

Evanston Police Say There Is No Reason to Believe He Was Murdered.

The death of John M. Ryburn, whose body was found in a ditch in Evanston on Saturday, is still shrouded in mystery. Ryburn, who was formerly assistant superintendent for Frazer & Chalmers, talked but little about his personal affairs. Chief Bartram of the Evanston police believes he committed suicide, as his lips showed signs of having been burned by some corrosive substance. No evidence of violence was found on the body, and the man's watch and money and other valuables were in his pockets.

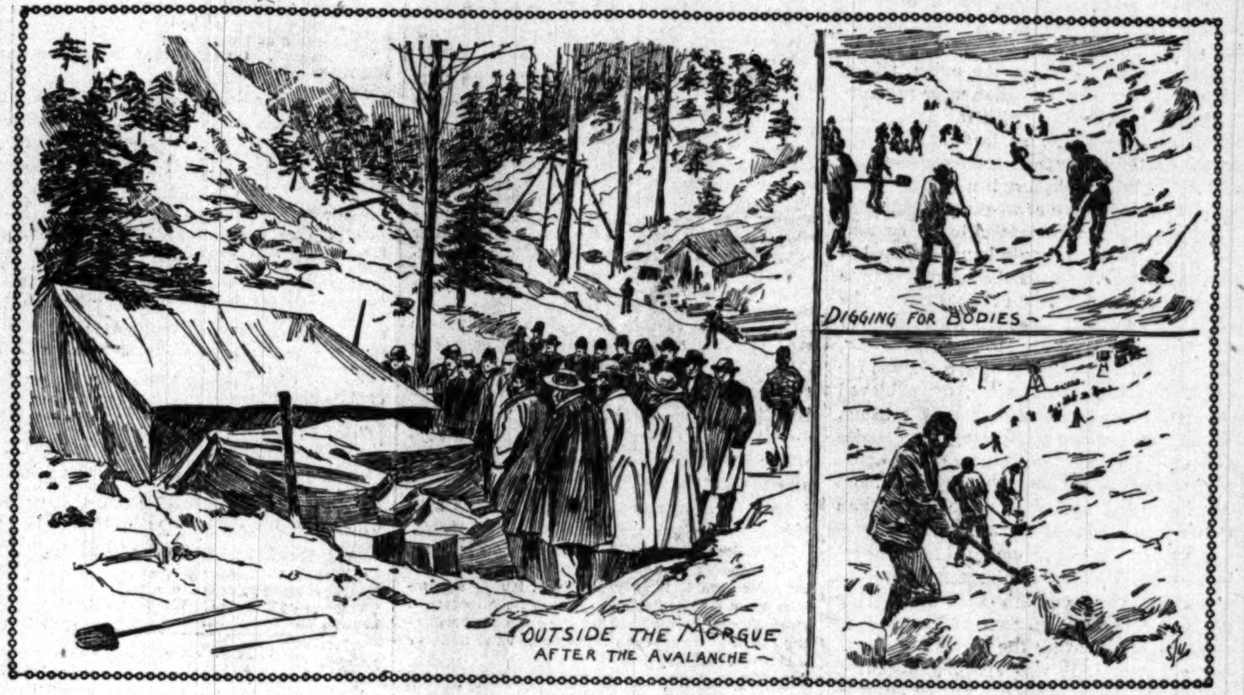
Ryburn left Chicago last August to go to Scotland to look after his interest in an estate. He wrote from Edinburg to a friend in Chicago that his business in Scotland was progressing favorably. Nothing definite has been learned of his movements since his return to America. His friends did not know he had returned to Chicago.

Dr. John E. Harper, who treated Ryburn for trouble with his eyes, says he was inclined to magnify his small personal ailments. Dr. Harper thinks Ryburn probably committed suicide.

Rob Arabian Silk Peddlers.

Cezar Tabet and Solomon Awad, Arabian silk peddlers, rooming at 112 Sherman street, were robbed of $600 worth of silks and embroideries by burglars last night. During their absence burglars broke into their room and packing all the silks and embroideries into two large packing cases carried them away

SCENES FOLLOWING THE CHILKOOT PASS SNOW-SLIDE.



[From kodak photographs rec eived in Chicago yesterday.]

LEITER GRAIN BURNS

400,000 Bushels of Wheat Destroyed at Boston.

INSURED AT FULL PRICE.

Explosion Shatters the Burning Elevator Structure.

DEPARTMENT'S HARD FIGHT.

Boston, Mass., April 17.—[Special.]—An almost indescribable scene of wreck and ruin markes the place in Charlestown where this morning $1,500,000 worth of property made fuel for the flames. On Water street there stand all that is left of what was once a tall and spacious grain elevator, where thousands of bushels of wheat were received and sent out daily, now nothing but a smoldering ruin. Only the walls are left and not much of these. Strewn about the streets in golden landslides is what is left of the hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain that Saturday night was piled high in the huge bins. On the side streets lie heavy joists and pieces of machinery that were torn loose when a tremendous explosion shook the district from end to end. Roofs of houses are crushed like eggshells, and scarcely a whole pane of glass remains in any of the houses for hundreds of feet around. Two men, seriously burned and now confined in the hospital, complete the story of explosion and fire, the most disastrous that Boston has seen for years.

How the fire started and what was its cause will probably never be known. The huge elevator was quiet for the night. The two night watchmen, Thomas Carroll and Thomas Sullen, were about the building as usual. They were the only ones that were left there when the day's work was done. Everything was all right until about twenty minutes after 3 o'clock. Then the two watchmen smelled smoke, apparently coming from the pit. The electric lights had been shut off and the two men started at once with lanterns to learn if their suspicions were correct. They had proceeded but a short distance when the automatic alarm in the elevator went off, and the next instant there was a slight explosion.

Before the two men could recover from the shock the elevator was shaken to its very foundation, the roof split in twain, and with the heavy timbers and machinery went crashing down into the streets and on the tops of the tenement houses below.

Flames Follow the Explosion.

Simultaneously with the explosion the roof and upper part of the elevator burst into a broad sheet of flame. With the rapidity of lightning the fire spread all over the elevator and it was but a few minutes before the whole interior was a raging furnace.

Reserve Officer James J. Hoy and William J. Hatton, clerk of the Municipal Court, were standing on Chelsea street near the corner of Gray street. The men heard the first explosion and as they turned toward the elevator they saw the roof rise for many feet in the air and break into a hundred pieces as it rose. Before they could move from their places the alarm sounded.

As Chief Pope dashed into the square and turned down Market street he quickly realized the danger and a second alarm was rung in. Four minutes later the third was sounded, and at 3:44 the bell sounded the fourth, which brought piece after piece of fire apparatus thundering over the bridge.

Reserve Officer Hoy in the meantime had dashed down Gray street and, like the cool man that he is, at once set to work getting the women and children out of the tenements which were in close proximity to the fire. The flames from the burning elevator lighted up for miles around. The streets were filled with wreckage. Roofs of houses were crashed in, and in some cases the sleeping apartments were laid bare to the light. Screams from frightened men, women, and children filled the air, and it was the first impression that many were injured. When all were safely out it was looked upon as a miracle that none had been buried among the mass of débris.

With the exception of the light from the fire the streets were in darkness. Electric lights went out as a unit in the vicinity of the explosion. Gas lamps, too, were extinguished.

Hard Work to Check the Fire.

Quick as the fire department got to work the flames were even quicker. By the time the first line of hose was turned on the whole of the upper part of the elevator was ablaze and the slates commenced to fly from the roof. Chief Pope and Assistant Chief Cheswell saw at a glance that the elevator and its contents were practically doomed, and they turned their attention to keep the fire from spreading to the sheds of the Hoosac Tunnel docks.

The elevator, some six or seven stories in height, fronts on Water street. Adjoining are the engine-room at one end and the offices at the other. The interior is divided into bins, where at the time there was stored something like 600,000 bushels of wheat, mostly owned by Joseph Leiter of Chicago or Western operators. The grain made the best of fuel for the flames, and it was the collection of grain dust that probably caused the explosion.

Back of the elevator were the tracks of the Fitchburg railroad company, where the freight trains transport the grain to the former and merchandise to the sheds. The latter include piers 1 to 7, collectively known as the Hoosac Tunnel docks, where tie up the steamers of the Warren, Wilson-Furness, and Leyland lines.

There was only one steamer at the docks when the fire broke out. It was the Cambroman of the Wilson-Furness line and was tied up at pier 4. As the fire came too close the Cambroman sounded its whistles for assistance, and a couple of tugs quickly pulled it out to dock 5, where there was no danger. Its paint was a trifle scorched.

At 4:30, despite the desperate efforts of the entire force of firemen and the tons of water which were being poured in the elevator and on the surrounding property, the fire assumed a threatening aspect. The grain galleries which run from the elevator to the various piers, and which were used to load the steamers, were built of wood and quickly ignited. The fire ran through these galleries toward the sheds on the piers, where there was thousands of dollars' worth of valuable merchandise stored. A large force of firemen was set to work to check the fire in the galleries, and after a hard fight they managed to prevent it from getting to the sheds. It was a good stop and saved thousands of dollars' worth of shipping. The galleries, however, were almost totally destroyed.

The fight was continued with renewed energy, and finally after two hours' hard work the water had an effect. The fire boat and the horseless engine were working their hardest, and with the assistance of the twenty-odd engines the flames gradually became less and less fierce. It was 6 o'clock before the fire was considered under control.

More than fifty insurance companies will be affected more or less by the fire. It is not definitely known what amount each company has placed on this property. The total loss to the elevator property is estimated at about $850,000, and it is said that the entire loss is covered by insurance.

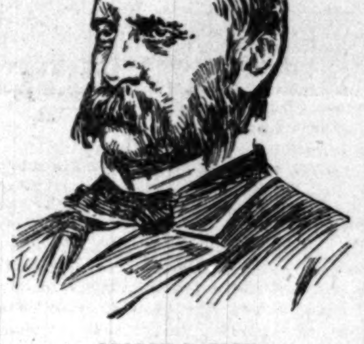
[Joseph Leiter did not seem alarmed yesterday over his loss of 400,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator fire at Boston early yesterday morning. He said he had heard nothing from there himself, but supposed The Tribune account was correct, as he had that amount of wheat stored in the burned elevator awaiting shipment to Europe. The steamers which were to have carried the grain were to have been loaded some time this month. He hardly thought the loss of such a trifle of the season's product would make any difference in the market. The wheat was fully insured, he said, and the insurance companies would be held for its market value on Saturday. There was a rumor that the wheat had been insured at $1.15 and that Mr. Leiter would try to force the companies to settle at that figure, instead of at the market price, which was $1.11⅛. This statement Mr. Leiter denied. He said he had not thought of such a thing. He has plenty of other wheat in storage and this will be rushed on to Boston to fill the European contracts.]

GEORGE B. COOK PASSES AWAY.

Identified with the Board of Trade and in Real Estate Circles—Funeral Tomorrow.

George B. Cook, who came to Chicago before the big fire, and who had been identified prominently in Board of Trade and real estate circles, died yesterday of heart disease at his residence, 5722 Kimbark avenue. The funeral will be held on Tuesday at noon in the Hull Memorial Chapel, Fifty-seventh street and Woodlawn avenue. Interment will be at Woonsocket, R. I.

Mr. Cook was a bachelor. Of his immediate family only one brother survives him—Ira B. Cook, who resides at 5722 Kimbark avenue.



GEORGE B. COOK.

George B. Cook, who was 76 years old, was born in Bellingham, Mass. After he had received an education he became a schoolteacher. He was principal of the Hartford, Conn., High School, and was called to a like position in Minneapolis, but the building he was to take charge of there burned. He then came to Chicago and entered upon a business career. For many years he was a member of the Board of Trade. He made money and invested in real estate. He paid particular attention in his personal transactions to long term leases and was widely known among realty men as the author of a much-used ninety-nine year lease.

Mr. Cook owned large quantities of real estate in Chicago and Omaha and a large amount of property in several cities under ground leases. Among his Chicago holdings are property in Van Buren street, near State, and in other parts of the South Side and on the West Side.

Funeral of Herbert N. Morris.

Funeral services for Herbert N. Morris, son of Nelson Morris, the millionaire packer, were conducted yesterday afternoon at the family residence, 4030 Grand boulevard, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz. An immense crowd of people gathered around the residence to catch a glimpse of the casket as it was borne by the pallbearers to the hearse. The pallbearers were: Thomas Wilson, Bert Swift, Henry Wolfe, Fred Mandel, M. L. Rothschild, S. Hoffheimer, M. Steele, Fred Cohn, A. H. Kohn, and M. H. Lebolt. The special funeral train was made up of ten coaches, accommodating about 1,000 persons. The body was temporarily deposited in a vault at Rosehill Cemetery, the final disposition of the remains having not yet been dicided by the family.

John W. Dunne.

John W. Dunne, ex-Lieutenant of police, died at his residence, 330 Root street, last night. He was 53 years old and was a pensioner, having been retired by Mayor Swift. Ten years ago when sent to arrest an insane man in Twenty-sixth street he was deserted by his partner and in the fight which followed he was struck on the head with an ax, sustaining injuries from which he never fully recovered. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at St. Cecilia's Church.

Harry G. Brainard.

Harry G. Brainard, paying teller of the National Live Stock Bank, expired with heart disease at his residence, 6700 Wentworth avenue, at 11:15 o'clock last night, aged 57 years. He was a brother of the late William N. Brainard, ex-Canal Commissioner. He had been connected with Chicago banks for over thirty years, having been with the old Third National before the great fire. His widow and two daughters, Jessie and Ellen L., survive him.

Chevalier C. A. Barratoni.

New York, April 17.—Chevalier C. A. Barratoni, President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, died at his home in Yonkers yesterday of apoplexy, aged 47 years. He was born in Italy and came to this country about twenty years ago. He had long been prominent in Italian affairs, and not long ago received a gold medal from King Humbert in recognition of valuable services rendered to Italians in this country.

Funeral of Edward Forman.

The funeral of the late Edward Forman, Secretary of Spaulding & Co., jewelers, who resided at 2206 Prairie avenue, took place yesterday afternoon from Trinity Church. Representatives of the firm, the church vestry, and various business organizations to which Mr. Forman belonged acted as pall-bearers. Interment was in the family lot at Graceland.

NO FAMINE IS THERE

Capt. Ray Brings Late News from the Gold Fields.

MANY MEN OUT OF WORK.

Deplores the Rush of Those Unused to Hardships.

TREASURE OF THE YUKON.

Portland, Ore., April 17.—[Special.]—Captain P. H. Ray, Eighth United States Infantry, who spent the winter in Alaska, arrived here today from the north and went immediately to Vancouver barracks. In an interview Captain Ray said:

"Before speaking of what I saw in the interior I desire to say something about the tremendous rush now being made to the gold fields. The influx can only result in much hardship, distress, suffering, and disappointment. The character of the men I met on the trails, unaccustomed as they are to the rigors of an arctic climate, is such that their chances of discovering mines are not one in ten thousand. Furthermore, very few of them will find means of earning a living. There is not now enough employment in the paying mines for one-fourth of those now going into the interior. In fact, when I left Dawson hundreds of men were idle.

"One of the most pitiful spectacles I ever witnessed was the hordes of prospectors I passed between Dawson and the summit. Knowing the conditions they will have to cope with, I cannot but pity their helplessness and ignorance."

It is Captain Ray's opinion that the yield of the Yukon placers this seasons will not run over $7,000,000. He reached this conclusion after careful personal investigations and consultations with over twenty of the richest mine-owners. There is now no danger of a food shortage in the Yukon territory. Captain Ray recounts the story of the attack last winter by hungry men on the transportation companies' caches at Fort Yukon.

"The Indians," he says, "suffered worse for lack of food than even the white men. On Dec. 16 Indians were found dead of starvation in one camp by the Black River.

"On my way out I met several hundred miners between Circle City and Dawson, all going down to work on the American creeks along the Yukon. At the mouths of Seventy Mile and Mission Rivers there are now rapidly growing settlements. The town at the former place is called Star City and that at the latter Eagle City.

"Early in January a number of Indians came in from the head waters of the Koyukuk River with about $800 worth of coarse gold, which they sold to Fort Yukon traders. They said they had taken it out with shovels last fall from the bed of Mahlamute Creek, a tributary of the Koyukuk.

"Good reports may be looked for this year from the Tananana River and Birch Creek districts on the American side. All the gold that came out last year was credited to the Klondike, but some of it came from our territory. The output of gold this year from the American side will be large.

"I think we have better and more extensive mining sections in Alaska than there are in all Northwest Territory. An idea prevails on the Northwest side that any Klondike claim, whether it shows gold or not, can be sold for a fabulous price, so locations have been made everywhere. Fully 8,000 claims have been recorded in Dawson, most of them within the last two months.

"One of the greatest drawbacks to developing the Alaskan districts, in my opinion, is the want of a government which would secure protection for honest men in their rights and person. There is also a noticeable lack of knowledge of the country's topography and a lack of roads."

Captain Ray came out over the ice trail, having with him ten native dogs and two drivers. He praises highly the interest Northwest mounted police are taking for the safety of the men on the trails.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Benard, Sophia, 60; 934 N. Halsted-st., April 16.
Dyka, Jennie, 22; 126th-st. and Michigan-av., April 15.
Farrington, Wm., 12; 1727 Armour-av., April 15.
Fassett, Lucy Jane, 84; Garfield Park Sanitarium, April 17.
Goldner, Solomon, 44; 398 Center-av., April 16.
Grace, Rose, 50; 1259 Garfield-blvd., April 15.
Krawl, John, 40; 667 S. Jefferson-st., April 14.
Moss, Dora, 27; 2501 State-st., April 16.
McFeeley, Smith, 49; 456 Jackson-blvd., April 16.
McCarty, Louise (Sister), 49; Sacred Heart Seminary, April 16.
Nowodworski, Mary, 43; 5033 Robey-st., April 17.
O'Brien, Wm., 46; 212 Blue Island-av., April 16.
Pleschka, Emma, 42; 358 S. May-st., April 15.
Panzer, Maria, 12; 1144 Oakley-av., April 16.
Peterson, Augusta, 28; 159 Center-av., April 13.
Spakiewicz, Kararzag, 35; 5442 Armour-av., April 16.
Weisberg, Geetal, 32; 98 W. 13th-st., April 16.

DEATHS.

AVERILL—Ella, wife of E. S. Averill, at Denver, Colo., April 15, 1898. Funeral 4 o'clock p. m., Monday, April 18, at residence, 113 E. 55th-st., Hyde Park. Interment, Boston, Mass.

BRAINARD—Harry G. Brainard, aged 57, at his residence, 6700 Wentworth-av.

BRANDT—John A., died Sunday morning at 5:30, husband of Lizzie A., father of Lulu A., son-in-law of Mrs. Johanne Betcke, brother of Louis E. Brandt. Funeral will take place Tuesday, 2 p. m., from 1743 Wrightwood-av. Interment, Graceland. New York papers please copy.

DUNN—Died April 17 at 330 Root-st., ex-Lieutenant John W. Dunn, beloved husband of Mary Dunn, née Houlihan, and brother-in-law of William Houlihan and Mrs. Edward Kelly, member of the Police Benevolent association, aged 53. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. at St. Cecelia's Church, thence by carriages to the Union depot and by cars to Calvary.

HERRICK—Irene Waldron, at Salt Lake City, April 14. Services in Rosehill Chapel Monday, April 18. Special car on 10 a. m. C. & N. W. train.

LEITER—At the residence of his daughter at Kyle, Butler County, O., April 17, 1898, S. K. Leiter, an old resident of Chicago, aged 80 years. Interment at Hamilton, O.

MALONEY—April 17, Peter, beloved husband of Delia Maloney [née Horan], and father of Thomas F., Harry W., Peter J., James E., Gregory P., George W., Helen E., and Mary L. Maloney, and beloved brother of Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald, and brother-in-law of the late Miss Nellie Horan, native of Parish Trinton, County Wexford, Ireland. Funeral Wednesday, April 20, at 9:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 269 Orleans-st. [formerly Market-st.], to Holy Name Cathedral, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of Court America No. 23, I. O. F., and Ætna Lodge No. 159, A. O. U. W. Port Huron, Mich., and Sarnia, Canada, papers please copy.

MONAGHAN—John Monaghan, aged 96. Funeral Tuesday, 10 a. m., from St. Leo's Church, Auburn Park. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

PATTERSON—April 16, J. H. Patterson at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, aged 63 years. Funeral Monday, April 18, at 1 p. m., from J. C. Gavin's undertaking rooms, 396 W. Van Buren-st., to Forest Home.

TAFT—April 17, 1898, Lillian May Taft, aged 23 years 3 months, beloved wife of James M. Taft. Funeral from late residence, 1128 Washington-blvd., Tuesday, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

RASCH—April 17, Fred S., beloved husband of Gertrude Rasch, née Pilkington. Funeral from his late residence, 287 Hirsch-st., Tuesday, April 19, 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

YARKEY—Lulu J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Oyen, sister of Edward and Josephine, died April 17, 1898, aged 19 years 1 month 3 days. Funeral Wednesday, 10 a. m., from residence, 4563 Wabash-av. Friends invited.

WAGNER—Paul E., only beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wagner, 835 W. Lake-st., aged 2½ years, expired April 16. Services and interment at Racine, Wis., April 19, 1898.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will sell balance of beautiful pattern hats, worth up to $12 and $15, for $3.50. 15 E. Washington-st., 2d floor.

THE BEST FLOWER SEEDS IN AMERICA AT VAUGHAN'S, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUDITORIUM—Thursday Evening, April 21, 8 p. m.
APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB.
The Dream of Jubal—A. C. Mackenzie. [With a reader].
The Swan and Skylark—A. Goring-Thomas. [By request].
Soloists: Miss Helen Buckley, soprano; Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, alto; Mr. Evan Williams, tenor; Mr. Arthur Beresford, bass; Mr. S. H. Clark, reader. Chorus of 350 voices, accompanied by the entire Chicago Orchestra.
Tickets at box office and Lyon & Healy's.

THE LINCOLN.
LINCOLN BARGAIN MATINEE 25
See The Wreck of the Battle Ship.
UNDER THE DOME
Capt. Sigsbee Souvenir Mat. Thursday.
Next Sunday Mat.—Original Yellow Kid Show "Hogan's Alley."

ACADEMY—A BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
ELMER GRANDIN and EVA MOUNTFORD
THE SECRET ENEMY.
The Only Big Thing on the West Side.
Next Sunday—"Blue Jeans"—the sensation.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 17.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Threatening weather and showers, colder in southern portions, northeasterly winds.

Kentucky—Partly cloudy weather, thunderstorms in the afternoon, southwesterly winds.

Ohio—Showers, colder, fresh northerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy weather, showers in southern portion, fresh northeasterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair, light northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy weather, showers in southern portion, fresh northeasterly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—Generally fair weather, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds.

Iowa—Cloudy weather, showers in southeast portion, northeasterly winds.

Missouri—Showers in northwest portion, variable winds, becoming northerly.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy weather, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

Montana—Fair, warmer, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 17, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.76	60	68	S.E.	.12	Clo'dy
Albany	29.84	60	74	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.04	46	54	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.04	74	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.72	66	72	W.	.02	Clear
Battleford	29.88	44	46	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Bismarck	30.04	54	56	E.	....	Fair
Buffalo	29.86	50	62	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	29.76	66	72	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.86	74	80	S.	....	Fair
Calgary	29.96	38	54	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.98	74	80	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.06	38	42	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Chicago	29.98	42	48	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.90	72	76	S.	....	Clear
Cleveland	29.94	48	62	N.E.	....	Fair
Davenport	29.88	56	72	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Denver	30.02	46	54	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.88	58	74	E.	.80	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.96	48	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.62	66	76	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dubuque	29.96	50	66	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Duluth	30.10	46	48	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.84	66	70	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.84	48	52	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.82	68	70	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.02	44	62	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Green Bay	30.08	46	48	N.E.	.30	Clo'dy
Havre	29.84	56	56	S.W.	.02	Fair
Helena	30.02	52	54	S.W.	....	Fair
Huron	30.02	52	56	E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.86	72	76	S.W.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.12	70	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.80	70	76	S.	....	Clo'dy
Lander	29.96	48	56	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Little Rock	29.88	76	80	S.E.	....	Fair
Marquette	30.12	38	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.92	76	76	W.	....	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.76	54	68	W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.12	48	54	S.E.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.02	76	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.72	56	64	S.	....	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.94	72	78	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.04	70	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York City	29.80	68	74	N.W.	.82	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.96	74	84	S.W.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.96	44	60	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	29.72	78	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	29.80	56	70	N.E.	.18	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.86	48	58	S.W.	.02	Rain
Parkersburg	29.88	72	82	W.	....	Fair
Philadelphia	29.84	72	78	W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.84	74	78	W.	.06	Clear
Pueblo	29.90	52	64	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Qu'Appelle	30.02	44	44	S.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.06	40	42	E.	.04	Rain
St. Louis	29.84	68	82	N.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.04	50	52	S.E.	.02	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.00	62	62	W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.04	36	48	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.88	62	80	N.	.08	Rain
Springfield, Mo.	29.78	74	78	S.	....	Fair
Vicksburg	29.94	74	78	S.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	29.86	74	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	30.00	50	52	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.14	48	54	N.	....	Fair

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CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Visions of Art, Perry & Burns, Laura Bennett, Bogart & O'Brien, Lillian Perry, Swain & Downey, Harriet Nickolson, The Del Sabos, Lew Hawkins, The Midgleys, Edward Reynard, Nellie McGuire, Wesson & Walters, Mabel Hunter, Barrett & Larned, The Dunstans.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Fred Hallen & Molly Fuller, Howe, Wall & Walters, 3—Clemence Trio—3, Howard & Bland, Frank La Mondue, McIntyre & Rice, 3—The Hennings Trio—3, Inez Palmer, Arlington Brothers, M'lle Rombello, Carlin & Clark, Eleanor Falk, Gigure & Boyer, Kitty Wolf, The Two Barretts, Pearl McIntyre.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

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Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
The Funny Nawns, Jessie, the Riding Baboon, Folly Trio, Shields Klondike Views, 3 Angela Sisters, The Lorretts, Alfred Arnesen, Tracey & Burnett, Annie Laughlin, May Eckert and Ludwig Heck, Newhouse and Bunts, and others.
Continuous Vaudeville. Prices 5, 10, 15, 25c.

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
NO SUCH HIT IN YEARS.
HOYT'S MOST SUCCESSFUL FARCE....
A Stranger in New York

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Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons—April 25, 26, 27—5 Grand Concerts by
SOUSA'S BAND.
John Philip Sousa, Conductor; Ada May Benzing, Contralto; Basil Tetson, Baritone. Presenting at each Concert Sousa's Patriotic Spectacle,
The Trooping of the Colors.
GRAND CHORUS—SPIRIT OF '76—BRITISH GRENADIERS — GERMAN INFANTRY — FRENCH ZOUAVES—TYROLEAN TRIO—SCOTTISH BAGPIPES—U. S. INFANTRY AND SAILORS—FULL BAND OF 60 MUSICIANS.
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MAY IRWIN
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First Time in America—No Cross, No Crown.
LILLIAN BURKHARDT, CUSHMAN & HOLCOMB, JESSIE COUTHOUI, the Biograph's Cuban Pictures, Musical Dale, the Wilson Family.
Friday Afternoon—Ladies' Souvenir Matinee.

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M'VICKER'S—TONIGHT AT 8 WED. & SAT. MATS.
2d WEEK OF THE PLAY THE PEOPLE LIKE.
BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH
J. H. STODDART and MARIE BURROUGHS.
Next Monday—Last week of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

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GREAT NORTHERN—Quincy Street, near State.
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Eve. Prices—50c—25c—15c.
MATINEES WED. & SAT. | EVERY SEAT.. 25c ALL RESERVED.
April 25—Aug. Daly's Comedy, The Great Unknown.

ALHAMBRA—25c—Mats. Wed. & Sat—25c.
ALHAMBRA
Best American Comedy Drama.
Another Big $1.50 Attraction BLUE JEANS.
Next Week—Hoyt's A Milk White Flag.

HOOLEY'S.
HOOLEY'S—Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
Tonight, Tuesday and Wednesday Eves. and Saturday Matinee THE LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday Mat., Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Eves. in LORD CHUMLEY.

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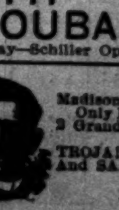

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Forty-third annual reunion and reception of candidates will assemble in the preceptory of the rite, Masonic Temple, Tuesday morning, April 19, at 10 o'clock, continuing Wednesday and Thursday at same hour. Candidates are requested to be prompt in attendance. GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.

CAN it be that Minister Woodford has been inoculated with the Spanish style of diplomacy and caught the disease?

THE wearing of the blue promises to be more fashionable in the South this year than it was some thirty-five years ago.

GENERAL WEYLER will doubtless be accorded the honor of being the first military Governor of the Southern States after they shall have been conquered by Spain.

IT is to be presumed that Senator Tillman didn't have his pitchfork about him when he embraced Senator Foraker the other day. It might have interfered with the success of the performance.

THE knock-down-and-drag-out scene in the House was disgraceful, but it was more to be tolerated than too much Senatorial courtesy.—Nashville American.

Does the American refer to the "courtesy" of Senator Daniel of Virginia in attacking the President the other day?

IT appears that Switzerland has followed the example of Germany, a few months ago, in barring out the American apple. But the apple season of 1897 is over, and that of 1898 has not yet commenced, so that the embargo will have little effect, provided it is raised as soon as Germany's was.

THE proposition to get a regiment or two of bicyclists in case of war would, no doubt, result in a rush to enlist if it should be carried into effect. And then this new arm of the service might prove very effective in some sorts of duty, if the riders could be furnished in advance with good roads on which to use their wheels.

SOMEBODY points out the fact that there are 31,000 school teachers and 91,000 professional beggars in Spain. Well, there is likely to be a large increase in the number of beggars and a corresponding decrease in the number of teachers in the next few months—but beggary is the condition towards which the Spanish government has been drifting for three years past.

ONE of the significant indications of the present situation is conveyed in the announcement from London that bankers there do not expect to be called upon to handle an American loan, assuming that if one is made at all it will be readily taken at home. The opinion is expressed, however, that a 3 per cent American loan could be floated in London without difficulty. This indicates the marked advance of American credit and financial independence since the war of the rebellion. A London dispatch commenting on this subject remarks: "As for Spain, its credit was exhausted long ago here, and is now running dry in France." This is indicated by the rapid decline in Spanish 4s both in London and Paris since the present war scare commenced—amounting to nearly one-fourth of the rate which Spanish bonds commanded one month ago.

TWO ENCOURAGING facts are to be inferred from Consul General Lee's report of conditions in Cuba. One of these is that it will be perfectly safe, from a sanitary point of view, for Americans to go to the island now, and the other that, in case of a blockade, the supply of food in the island would soon be exhausted for both Spanish soldiers and civilians. If there must be starvation in the island it would be well that the Spanish soldiery should have their share of it. General Lee's idea evidently is that the government should strike quickly and powerfully to take advantage of the conditions referred to, so that the island may be left in the hands of the native troops and acclimated soldiers from the South during the sickly season, while the Spaniards are kept away by our navy. Abundance of provisions for a six months' campaign could be turned into the island within a week, and hundreds of natives would, no doubt, join the insurgents if they could be assured of protection from starvation and the vengeance of the Spaniards.

MR. HOAR of Massachusetts is one of the most deliberate, judicial, and conservative members of the Senate. Any judgment which he pronounces is the outcome of long, careful, and unprejudiced investigation. Unusual significance therefore should be attached to the opinion he uttered in the Senate in his recent speech that the destruction of the Maine was a meditated act, for which Spanish officials were probably responsible. He said that the committee had maintained with great force that such a mine or torpedo as caused the destruction of the Maine could not have been in the hands of private individuals in Havana. He concluded, therefore, that it was impossible to conceive that the explosion could have been accomplished without Spanish cognizance. "With that view," said Mr. Hoar, "the Spanish government is responsible for that loss, and it ought to be held responsible by the United States." Senator Hoar's opinion is the opinion of the vast majority of the people. Whatever may be the outcome of the Cuban question, or however speedily the Spaniards may be driven out of Cuba and the island secure its independence, the responsibility of Spain for the destruction of the Maine must not be forgotten. That crime alone was a sufficient justification for war.

THE strike against a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of operatives in the New Bedford, Mass., cotton mills, which has been in progress for nearly three months, is apparently at an end. The doors of the factories, which were closed on the 17th of January last, were opened a week ago, and on the first day some 50 per cent of the strikers were at their old places, while there were large accessions to their numbers within the next few days. Within a week it was thought that all the machinery in the mills would be in operation again. Twenty-two factories and about 9,000 operatives were affected by the strike—the latter losing nearly three months' wages without gaining any concessions of special value. It is generally conceded that the New England manufacturers are at a disadvantage now as compared with their competitors in the South, who have the advantage of cheap labor, with the material laid down at their doors practically without cost of transportation, while their machinery is in many cases superior to that of the Northern manufacturers, being of the most modern and improved variety. It is a curious fact that competition in cotton manufacture now is largely between the manufacturers of New England and the South, instead of being between those of New England and Great Britain as formerly.

JOHN WANAMAKER of Pennsylvania, the ex-Postmaster General, has offered the Secretary of War to organize and equip a regiment of Pennsylvanians and to take command of it in the field. He has further arranged to pay the salaries of any of his large army of employés during the time they may be in their country's service, and in case of death to look after their families.

C. Oliver Iselin, one of the New York millionaires and well known in yachting club circles, just returned from abroad, has offered his services to the government in any capacity where he can be of use.

Mr. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, it is reported, has tendered his resignation and asked to be appointed for active service in the field, preferring to serve upon the staff of General Lee when that officer shall be placed in command of a brigade of volunteers.

Mr. Wanamaker, Mr. Iselin, and Mr. Roosevelt have shown themselves made of patriotic stuff, and there are plenty more like them. There is good fighting material in all ranks of American society. When the millionaires, who are popularly supposed to live lives of ease, come forward and offer their services to the government there need be no fear that Americanism is dying out.

COUNTRY DEMANDS INSTANT ACTION.

The Senate, by a vote of 67 to 21, has adopted resolutions declaring that the Cubans are free and independent, recognizing the existing Cuban republic as the lawful government of the island, demanding that Spain relinquish all authority over Cuba and withdraw its forces, and directing the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. These vigorous declarations of the Senate will be greeted with more applause than the tamer resolution of the House. There was a greater disagreement in the Senate on the question of the recognition of the republic of Cuba than on the adoption of the resolutions. Fifty-one Senators, of whom eleven were Republicans, voted for recognition. Thirty-seven Senators, of whom thirty-two were Republicans, voted against it, either because they did not deem that recognition wise, or because the President had counseled against it. But when the vote was taken on the adoption of the resolutions, Republican Senators like Cullom, Davis, Frye, Gear, Wolcott, Lodge, and Proctor, who do not deem it expedient to recognize the insurgent government, cast their votes in the affirmative. Thus a majority of the Republican Senators—24 out of 43—voted for the resolutions as adopted.

Of the nineteen who voted in the negative seven are from New England, a section where little sympathy for Cuba has been manifested at any time. Some suffer from conservatism of an acute type and some are controlled by influences which have chilled their patriotism. Most of them, it is believed, carried their opposition to the recognition of the existing government to such a point that they voted against the whole resolution (although they are in sympathy with its main purpose) when it had been amended by the incorporation in it of a provision of this nature. We believe that Senator Allison, for example, and Senator Burrows would have voted for it if it had not provided for a recognition of the existing Cuban government. The same may be true of Senator McMillan of Michigan and even of Senator Fairbanks, although the latter seems to imagine that he was sent to the United States Senate to represent the personal views of the President instead of those of the people of the State of Indiana. Benjamin Harrison is a man of sturdier mold, and so, fortunately, is Senator Thurston of Nebraska. Senator Gear of Iowa did not hesitate to cast his vote for the resolution as amended.

When the House was considering its Cuban resolution an amendment recognizing the republic of Cuba was defeated—yeas 147, nays 190—only three Republicans voting for it, though many more were inclined to do so. Today that same question will be presented to the House again. If the House is governed by public sentiment it will not stop to discuss the question of recognition nor turn that question over to a conference committee for deliberation, but will accept as its own the resolution of the Senate. There should be no delays over a matter which is not of vital importance and which will settle itself in good time.

Any form of popular government in Cuba, whether recognized now or not, will be upheld by the United States. It seems to us that the President and the Senators are splitting hairs on the recognition question. It is a mere quibble, not of sufficient importance to justify the delay of a day in getting at the main thing, which is the liberation of Cuba and the expulsion of the Spaniards from the island by force of arms. If the present government is recognized it will be sustained by the United States until it has all the attributes of sovereignty. If it is not recognized it will be endowed with the powers it should have to justify recognition and then it will have claims upon the government of the United States which cannot be resisted. So why should we quarrel about non-essentials? Whether the government of Cuba is recognized today or tomorrow the Spaniards will be driven out of Cuba just the same; the destruction of the Maine and the murder of our seamen will be avenged; the dignity and honor of our flag will be vindicated and the United States will take the place it deserves to have among the nations of the earth. In this emergency we are disposed to concur in the sentiment imputed, erroneously perhaps, to the pupils of the Chase Art School in New York, and to say that there are regions where "diplomacy" may be better appreciated at this time than within the boundaries of the United States. The vital question of the moment is to get the Spaniards out of Cuba. Whether there is a Cuban government now or what kind of a government there is to be in the future is a matter of secondary importance. That was what Cullom of Illinois, Gear of Iowa, and Davis of Minnesota felt when they voted for the resolutions, though they had voted against recognizing the Maso-Gomez government.

The Republicans in the House like those Senators should disregard the non-essentials and stick to essentials. A fear of wounding somebody's feelings if they recognize the insurgent government should not make them lose sight of the fact that the people demand immediate action. They wish an end put to the present state of suspense. They will protest vehemently if the House and Senate cannot come together at once. There should not be a day's delay in arriving at some conclusion.

STRENGTHENING THE REGULAR ARMY.

Public attention is just now absorbed with a subject which gives pertinence and force to every intelligent suggestion having reference to the increased efficiency and strength of the military branch of the public service. The conditions which brought about our revolutionary war and the establishment of the first republican form of government on this continent had a tendency to excite a jealousy of a standing army as such and induce a reliance upon the militia for purposes of defense in times of emergency. To this our isolated position geographically, especially in the days of a primitive navy, and the fact that almost our sole use for an army for the first three-quarters of a century after the foundation of the republic was the protection of our frontier from Indian depredations, gave a strong support.

When, however, we have been threatened from abroad or had a foreign war forced upon us, as in 1812, there has been a consciousness of lack of preparation to meet a disciplined enemy which placed us at a disadvantage, for a time at least, and had the effect greatly to prolong the struggle. The Mexican war of 1846-'48 can scarcely be classed in this category, as it was fought with a nation whose troops were no better disciplined than our volunteers and were inferior to our own in courage and spirit, besides lacking leadership. A strong standing army in 1861, under proper leadership and thoroughly loyal to the union, might have suppressed the rebellion more promptly, but our experience with the army as it then existed—so far, at least, as a large proportion of the officers were concerned—raises a question whether it might not have been rather a source of weakness, while the questions which were settled by the surrender at Appomattox would have remained to be fought over again in the future. While the outcome of a conflict fought out by the volunteers on both sides has been accepted as settling the most vital of these questions, there is reason to believe that a similar triumph for the government, if achieved through the agency of a standing army, would have been regarded by the population of nearly half the States of the union as a success in the interest of tyranny, and left behind it a feeling more bitter than that which produced the war itself.

Although the nation emerged from the rebellion with an army of disciplined veterans—counting those on both sides—numbering not less than a million men, and as efficient as those constituting the regular armies of the old world, it was speedily dispersed among the common people, almost immediately resuming the vocations of civil life. It is a curious fact that, although our population has more than doubled since that time and our interests to be protected, both at home and abroad, increased in still larger ratio, there has been no corresponding increase in the regular army, upon which the country must depend for defense in any sudden emergency.

The possibility of such an emergency occurring at any moment is illustrated in the conditions by which the country is confronted at the present time. To meet this exigency and others like it the plan of incorporating the Nationl Guard of the several States as a branch of the regular army has been widely discussed, and a bill upon the subject is now pending in Congress, but is meeting with strong opposition. There is no question that the interests which the army may be called upon to protect, as well as the population and resources of the country, have increased out of all proportion to the strength of the army itself. The question is, Shall this disparity be met by an increase in the regular army?

This question has been discussed somewhat exhaustively by Lieutenant George B. Duncan, United States army, in the North American Review for the current month under the title, "Reasons for Increasing the Regular Army." In the view of the writer the powers which are looked to as "shaping the destiny of the world" embrace England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and Italy in Europe, Japan in Asia, and the United States in America. The relative strength of the military establishments of European powers is stated by Lieutenant Duncan, with the cost of each, as follows:

> Russia maintains the largest army in the world at an annual expenditure of $213,000,000, which, in time of peace, numbers 910,000 officers and men, and 3,077,000 immediately available for any emergency, which is a nucleus for the more gigantic force of nearly 13,000,000 men who can be called into service. The Germans come next with their expenditures, to the end that their army of 584,734 may be ready for war, when the force can be increased to 3,700,000, with, under their new law, a prospective strength for national defense of 7,697,356, of whom 4,297,856 are thoroughly trained soldiers. France expends $123,000,000 annually to keep 524,768 officers and men in training, ready to be augmented to a total of 2,230,000 for defense. England and India keep up a regular establishment of 366,000 men and 856,000 reserves and militia, and these forces can be doubled for war. Spain maintains an army of 95,000, nearly four times larger than our own, with an available war strength of 1,334,000 men. Italy has a peace army of 222,275, and a prospective force for war of 3,397,000. Even Belgium has a force of 43,359, and Holland one of 21,500.

In each case a large proportion of this force is regarded as necessary on account of the military strength and general policy of adjacent powers—a condition which applies only in small proportion to the United States. Yet, when it is found necessary to add largely to our permanent navy to meet an emergency, is it unreasonable to regard the same necessity as applying, at least in some degree, to the army? The military strength of American republics on the other hand, as stated by Lieutenant Duncan, is as follows:

> Mexico, with a population of 11,633,000, keeps up a regular army of 35,000; Colombia, with 4,600,000 people, an army of 5,000; Brazil an army of 24,000 in a population of 18,000,000; Chile an army of 25,600, with a population of 3,500,000. The Argentine Republic, with a population of 4,750,000, maintains 15,000 regular troops. The United States, with 70,000,000, and growing every day, keeps in training about 25,000 men, with an antiquated organization, while to the north lives a population of 5,000,000 ready to do and die for England. In naval ability, suffice it to say, the combined navies of Mexico and South America would not be a barrier to England's West Indian squadron alone.

In this country the organized militia amounts to about 112,000 officers and men and the unorganized to 9,000,000—the ratio being about one man in eighty performing State military duty. Adding to these figures the regular army, those who have gone out of service, and those who have been drilled at school or college, and the proportion left of those who have no knowledge of the manual of arms is estimated at about forty-nine out of every fifty.

No one believes a large regular army necessary to our system of government so long as the National Guard is maintained and constantly increasing in efficiency, but with increased area towards the northwest and our growing coast cities, intrusted as we are with the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in the interest of all the American republics, and in view of the increased strength of foreign navies, an increase of the regular army somewhat in proportion to the increased population and interests to be protected would seem not only reasonable but called for by the public safety.

MILWAUKEE STREET RAILROAD FARES.

Last year the Milwaukee City Council passed an ordinance providing for 4-cent street railroad fares. The traction company disputed the power of the Council and went into the United States courts to have the enforcement of the ordinance enjoined. It got a temporary injunction, and the question whether that ordinance shall be made perpetual is now being argued before Judge Seaman.

Saturday the counsel for the company presented its side of the case. There was much said in reference to what it has done to build up the city by giving means of rapid transit to the suburbs. But a better reason why the ordinance should be upheld was given when the lawyers claimed that the road had cost upward of 9 million dollars, that the greatest net earnings had been $269,000, and that the company was unable to pay interest on its bonds. It was claimed that while 4-cent fares would increase the traffic the revenue would be decreased.

The counsel for the city will take the ground that the plant of the traction company can be duplicated for 4½ millions, and that the reasonableness of a 4-cent fare should be measured by that valuation. This is the contention of the counsel for the State of Nebraska in the maximum freight rate case. They argued that rates should not be governed by what it had cost to build the roads, but by what it would cost to build them now.

The Supreme Court declined to lay down a rule of that kind. It declared that—

> The basis of all calculations as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged must be the fair value of the property being used for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent construction, the market value of bonds and stocks, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may be just and right in each case.

So the single fact that the Milwaukee traction company's plant can be duplicated for 4½ millions is not enough to justify a 4-cent fare. Other things are to be considered, among them "the amount of bonds and stock."

But the Supreme Court announces also that—

> If a railroad corporation has bonded its property for an amount that exceeds its fair value, or if its capitalization is largely petitions, it may not impose upon the public the burden of such increased rates as may be required for the purpose of realizing profits upon such excessive valuation or fictitious capitalization.

There is reason to believe that actual capital to the amount of 9 millions never was invested in the plant of the Milwaukee company, and that those who are now in control are insisting on a fictitious valuation in order that the present rate of fare may be retained. If it can be shown to the satisfaction of Judge Seaman that the bond issues were excessive and the stock mainly water he may see his way clear to uphold the validity of the 4-cent-fare ordinance.

FRENCH PROGRAM IN CHINA.

While the attention of the rest of the world is occupied largely by events occurring on the Western continent, there is evidence that France is actively at work pushing its scheme to obtain a foothold in southern China, with a view to placing itself on an equal footing with England, Germany, and Russia. As an entering wedge to its scheme for extending its trade in this region it has recently been negotiating at Pekin for a railroad concession which will give it an entrance into some of the most populous provinces of the empire adjacent to its possessions in Tonquin, which is evidently to be used as a base for future territorial and commercial development.

According to advices received at Tacoma a few days ago by steamer from Hongkong, French war vessels have been busy for some time past exploring the coast of the Island of Hainan, and it was expected that the seizure of the island, as well as the appropriation of a considerable territory on the mainland, would take place as soon as reinforcements for the fleet already in Chinese waters had arrived. A dispatch on the subject says:

> It is expected the seizure will be made at Anchuen Bay, on Hainan's northwest coast. France is also preparing to seize a large slice of the southwestern Chinese mainland. Her warships have been surveying Kwong Chauwan Bay, 200 miles southwest of Hongkong, which bay, from its splendid location and facilities, is destined to become the principal port in French China. It has a land-locked harbor and commands the trade of the large surrounding country. Possession of this bay will carry with it control of Luichow, Lienchow, and Kochow prefectures, extending French territory to West River Valley, the southern boundary of British China.

In pursuing this course France is apparently following the example set by Russia and Germany, and probably has assurance of the support of the former in furtherance of its claims. The territory to be occupied will bring the French possessions into close proximity with Hongkong, and indicates that France contemplates engaging in a struggle with England for control of the southern Chinese trade. At the present rate of absorption of its seacoast China appears destined soon to be left without any port of importance that it can call its own.

COAL CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The British Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified the colonial government of Jamaica that coal is to be considered contraband of war in the event of hostilities between Spain and the United States, and that no ship of war must be sold more than will suffice to take it to the nearest point in its own country.

In view of the modern conditions of warfare this is a proper decision. As long as warships depended on wind power they could be no more assisted by selling them coal than cottons or velvets. But nowadays they need coal about as much as they do ammunition. Without coal they are as badly off as the sailing vessels in a dead calm.

If Spanish naval vessels were at all likely to run into English and other ports in the West Indies and supply themselves freely with coal, and did not have to depend on what stocks there are in Havana or in Puerto Rico, it might be worth while for the Spanish fleet to make some "naval demonstrations" on this side of the Atlantic. But it takes about all the coal the ironclads can hold to bring them across the ocean, and when they got in American waters they would have to coal up before they could do any execution.

Considering the importance of depriving the Spaniards of coal in case they should decide to send their fleet to the West Indies it is surprising that the exportation of that article on Spanish account should not be stopped. Resolutions were offered in the Senate on Saturday authorizing the President to stop shipments of coal by the Spanish government, and also directly prohibiting the exportation of coal or other material used in war. For some unknown reason Senator Gorman objected to immediate consideration.

As long as the American fleet does not go farther off than the West India Islands the problem of a coal supply will not bother it. All the coal that is needed can be obtained from home without trouble.

Nor is it likely that any attempt will be made to carry on naval operations in Spanish waters. The object of the war will have been accomplished when Spain has been driven out of Cuba. If Spain keeps its ships at home the American navy may not go in search of them, and hence will not need to lay up supplies of coal abroad.

IF any Spaniard attempts to haul down the American flag, give him Fitz.

THE $50,000,000 is already gone. Cuban liberty comes high, but Uncle Sam is determined to have it.

SOCIETY note: The Unspeakable Spaniard, after a protracted sojourn in Cuba, is about to return home.

ENGLEWOOD has decided to engage in Pingree potato patchwork again this season.

IT is interesting to watch the scows loaded with dirt from the drainage canal dump their contents daily within shooting distance of the cribs, but it is disheartening to notice that nobody at the cribs does any shooting.

IN betting circles offers of 17,000 to 1 that Van Cleave will not resign to go to war have found no takers.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Her Best Impression.

"What office does your husband hold in the lodge?"

"He's the secretary."

"Recording or permanent?"

"Permanent, I guess. He's held it sixteen years."

Johnny's Opinion.

"Mamma, our minister's awfully high church, isn't he?"

"Why so, Johnny?"

"Why, I noticed that every time he yawned he bowed his head."

Strong Hint.

Customer—"I don't see how you can afford to give a hot sausage with every glass of beer, Silas."

Bartender—"Some of the gen'lm'n 'as the goodness not to touch it, sir, and we puts it back."

Demands of Patriotism.

"I'll take a pint of milk this morning, Abel. Are we going to have war?"

"Sure. Whoa, there! There ain't no way out of it, ma'am."

"War is a dreadful thing, isn't it, Abel?"

"Yes'm, but there's some things that's worse than war. Thanks. Well, I must be gettin' along."

"You are nearly an hour late this morning, Abel."

"Yes'm. I had to stop an' talk to about forty ijjits about the war. Mornin', ma'am."

Result of the First Battle.

Tommy's Mother—"You naughty boy! You've sent Sammy Swackhammer home crying!"

Tommy—"You bet! We was playin' war, an' he was the Spaniard!"

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Wickwire—"Say, I have been carrying those I. O. U.'s of yours until they are almost worn out." Mudge—"Don't they make a miserable quality of paper nowadays?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mr. Boarder—"Mrs. Caterer, let me tell you that if you want to be up to the times you'll have to get a sideboard." Mrs. Caterer—"And let me tell you, Mr. Boarder, that if you ain't more up to time in your payments you'll have to get outside board."—Boston Courier.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "I've heard people talk about gettin' too much of a good thing. Do ye reckon dere's any way of it's really happenin'?" "Yes," was the thoughtful answer. "I reckon ye might say so. I come purty near bein' run over by a loaded brewery wagon yesterday."—Washington Star.

"It is reported that the Delaware peach crop is damaged," said the observant boarder. "That is unusual," replied the cross-eyed boarder. "Unusual? I thought it was the regular thing." "Not at all. The regular thing is to have it totally destroyed several times by the middle of April."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

"I suppose you are very glad that your husband is entirely cured of his rheumatism?" said a doctor recently to a fashionable lady of Germantown. "Yes, I suppose I ought to be," answered the lady, "but from now on we will have to guess at the weather or buy a barometer if his bones quit aching before a damp spell."—Philadelphia Call.

PERSONALS.

Krupp uses 1,000,000 tons of steel annually.

The income of the eminent French surgeon, Dr. Jules Pean, who died in Paris the other day, was about $200,000 a year. He took great pride in having discovered the method of preventing hemorrhage by clamps.

Dr. Nansen, who had to curtail his recent lecturing tour in England, being suddenly called home to Norway by the illness of his infant son, has decided to return to London. A letter from him states that his child is now quite well.

Pierre Loti is on the wing again. "I never can stand Paris for more than three weeks," he is wont to say. This time he has "stood it" for a fortnight, but that was only to be present at the last rehearsals of "L'Ile de Rêve." When at Paris, he lives at a very quiet hotel on the left bank of the Seine, and is never seen on the boulevards or in fashionable society.

The best player of England's national game and successor of the famous Dr. W. G. Grace, as champion cricketer, is Kumar Shri Ranjit Sinjhi, a young Hindoo Prince, whose talents were discovered when he was sent to college at Cambridge. He is the star player of the eleven which lately went to Australia to meet the crack players of the antipodes. The Prince belongs to a royal Rajput family and claims to be the rightful ruler of the native Indian State of Nawanagar, near Bombay.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Along the same line it may be mentioned that the choir of the Presbyterian Church at Topeka gave a concert last night at which nothing but war songs were sung.—Kansas City Journal.

The mode of sending the message of condolence to the President of the United States regarding the Maine disaster was discussed by the Australian Premiers now in Melbourne before it was dispatched. One or two of the Prime Ministers held that it should be sent through one of the Governors and the Secretary of the Colonies, but Mr. Reid brushed such arguments aside. The people of the United States, he contended, were not "foreigners" in the sense that those of France or Russia were, but our kith and kin; so he decided to send the message direct to President McKinley.—Melbourne Herald.

That travel toward Alaska is falling off is an established fact, and people are trying to account for it. One reason given is the prospective war with Spain. It is far from being acceptable. When a man becomes inoculated with the gold fever he is not likely to stay at home for the purpose of shouting for the old flag, nor give up the prospect of a fortune so as to be enabled to get a slash from an unfriendly machete. It is not difficult to understand, however, that the stories of death along the Northern trail, of starvation and frost, and the gloomy reports of those who vainly sought to win glittering plenty there, might easily tend to check the malady and at last clear the system entirely of the fever microbes.—San Francisco Call.

The Warship Dixie.

They've named a cruiser "Dixie"—that's whut the papers say—
An' I hears they're goin' to man her with the boys that wore the gray;
Goods news! It sorter thrills me an' makes me want ter be
Whar the ban' is playin' "Dixie," an' the "Dixie" puts ter sea!

They've named a cruiser "Dixie." An', fellers, I'll be boun'
You're goin' ter see some fightin' when the "Dixie" swings eroun'!
Ef any o' them Spanish ships shall strike her, East or West,
Just let the ban' play "Dixie," an' the boys'll do the rest!

I want ter see that "Dixie"—I want ter take my stan'
On the deck of her, an' holler: "Three cheers fer Dixie lan'!"
She means we're all united—the war hurts healed away,
An' "Way Down South in Dixie" is national today!

I bet you she's a good 'un! I'll stake my last red cent
Thar ain't no better timber in the whole blame settlement!
An' all their shiny battleships beside that ship are tame,
Fer, when it comes to "Dixie," thar's something in a name!

Here's three cheers and a tiger—as hearty as kin be;
An' let the ban' play "Dixie" when the "Dixie" puts ter sea!
She'll make her way an' win the day from shinin' East ter West—
Jest let the ban' play "Dixie," an' the boys'll do the rest!

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Personnel of Our Navy—Its Officers Cannot Be Matched in Education and Practical Training.

In the war with Spain, which seems highly probable—war that may challenge our honor and valor at any moment now—the fighting ships of the navies will be about equal in number and in power of armament; but when we compare the personnel of the two services we cannot but think that Spain will suffer exceedingly thereby.

The differences in the types of ships and the changed conditions of motive power and guns have changed the character of the enlisted men in our service. Their habits are better, and the skill demanded of them is of a more mechanical order; and while we miss some of the characteristics which made the old man-of-war's-man so attractive and interesting, so unique, and so superb as a sailor, the new man is imbued with the same loyal devotion to the flag that possessed the souls of our seamen in the colonial and revolutionary days, the war of 1812, and the outburst of civil war in 1861, and may be depended upon to do equally gallant service under whatever stress of circumstances.

As to the officers, no service in the world can match them. In every branch and corps they are superior in education and in training to the officers of any other service—men so well grounded and practiced, schooled and equipped, that their services are sought in many directions. Many officers, indeed, have resigned their commissions for the higher pay and greater civil advantages eagerly tendered them by individuals and firms, colleges and corporations, than the government gives or affords. But many remain in the service; and we have officers today, graduates of our naval academy at Annapolis and from the civil colleges in the land, who can take the metal from the mine, and put it through all the processes of preparation and manufacture, until it appears in completed form in the hulls and engines, boilers and dynamos, guns and armor, shells and torpedoes of our ships of war. Expert as electricians, they invent or improve electrical appliances; as chemists they manufacture the needed explosives for naval use; as inventors, the guns and gun carriages of our navy since the days of Dahlgren have been designed by them in every part and built under their supervision. The guns turned out at the naval gun factory at Washington are not excelled by Krupp or any other fabricator of heavy ordnance in Europe; as linguists and mathematicians, naturalists, and adepts in therapeutics and surgery, sanitation and hygiene, they have won world-wide fame; as hydrographers they have no superiors, whether in surveying the coasts and harbors of the globe or in sounding the depths of the sea. Equally at home in the handling of infantry and artillery on shore, they lead the world as versatile and accomplished officers on shipboard. Nor are there any harder worked men in the country today than its naval officers; and whether in peace or war, they can always be depended upon to do their duty loyally and devotedly in every emergency of demand or of peril their profession may call upon them to meet.

Such are the men Spain is to meet on the sea if she enters upon hostilities with this country. We need have no fear of the outcome. Yet it is never wise to underrate an enemy. The English did that in 1812 to their sore cost. Let us not make such mistakes and all will be well.—Rear Admiral Belknap in the Independent.

Tramps as Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

The report from the far West to the effect that the tramps are going to organize a regiment for the purpose of fighting Spain is probably a hoax. Fighting is hard work.—Cleveland Leader.

It is true that fighting is hard work, but all soldiers do not fight. In the best of armies there are always a great many soldiers, and they are by no means confined to enlisted men, who are invariably successful in their ingenious devices for keeping out of danger. Our Cleveland contemporary misstates the purpose of the far Western tramps. It is possible that they may enlist in large numbers under the first call for volunteers, but they are not the sort of men who enlist to fight. As a rule, the best soldiers in the volunteer armies in our great conflict were sober, industrious, honest citizens before they enlisted. The man who has a good reputation to sustain among his relatives, friends, and neighbors is far more likely than a "no-account man" to be a good soldier.

Among the hordes of tramps who infest the rural regions in summer and fill the city jails and workhouses in winter, there are doubtless some who would be capable of doing their duty as soldiers, but they are comparatively few. Most of this wretched fraternity have lost all manly aspirations. They have parted with self-respect and hope. Their highest ambition is to get food to fill their stomachs and a shelter under which to sleep. A regiment of such men, if it could be gotten together and mustered in, would be worse than worthless, for about all of its members who could not get detailed for duty at the rear would desert before they got near the enemy.

A good deal of manliness goes into the makeup of a first-rate volunteer soldier. He must have pride and self-respect. He must have a character to maintain, and he must have a cause to fight for which commands his sympathies. The hordes of tramps that infest this country are not to be counted as an element of military strength. Few of them are physically fit for the army, and fewer still possess those mental and moral requisites that are indispensable to effective service. Instead of augmenting the fighting strength of the country, the tramps would be an element of weakness in case of war. They would be agile enough to "jump a bounty," but could not be depended upon for any useful activity.—Washington Post.

Evolution of the War Correspondent.

The evolution of the war correspondent is traced by a writer in the Fortnightly. When Russell went to the Crimea his position was unrecognized by the military authorities. From that condition to the present, when the war correspondent is regularly attached to the army and draws rations like any officer, the change is a great one. It is not, however, wholly to the advantage of the mere news-gatherer. His dispatches are subject to a military censorship, for the sake of preventing both the publication of news that might be of aid to the enemy and the sending of information that might not read well in the papers at home. Thus the Egyptian correspondent of the London Daily News in the campaign of 1882 was not allowed to telegraph that there was no morphia among the medical stores, and that the suffering of the mortally wounded were unnecessarily intensified thereby. "We can't have statements like this sent home, you know," said the chief of staff, Sir John Adye. Lord Wolseley has a very poor opinion of war correspondents, whom he calls, in his book on "Field Service," "those newly-invented curses to armies." Sir Herbert Kitchener, it is well known, has not allowed a single correspondent with his army in its advance up the Nile; but this measure was doubtless adopted more for diplomatic than military reasons.

Train de Luxe for Siberia.

The Russian government has recently had built a train of cars as a sample of the railroad coaches that it proposes to put upon its line, which, when completed, will run from St. Petersburg on the Baltic to Port Arthur on the coast of China. The four coaches of which the train is composed are said to be superior to anything that has ever before been constructed or used in Europe. There are staterooms for the passengers, a saloon or parlor car, a dining car, bathrooms, telephonic communication from one car to the other, and, as a distinctly new feature, a section is set aside as a gymnasium. This latter feature is introduced for the reason that, when the line is completed, it will be about twice the length of any railway system in the world, and it is assumed that the passengers traveling over this long distance will require some form of physical exercise as a means of keeping themselves in a good state of health. The opportunity will thus be afforded of pulling chest weights, punching the bag, hauling one's self up upon rings, and in other ways setting the blood in circulation, and after a half an hour or more spent in this way a bath can be taken, and the traveler approaches lunch or dinner in a physical condition to do it full justice.—Boston Herald.

Lee Family in the Nation's History.

Few families in this country have sustained themselves so well or borne such a distinguished part in our colonial and national history as the Lees.

The founder of the family in America was Richard Lee, who was born in England in 1590. He held high civil office in that country and settled in Virginia about 1645. He was secretary to Governor Sir William Berkeley and prominent among the colonists. He left several sons and grandsons, all of whom were active in public life and participated in the events which precipitated the revolutionary war. Richard Henry Lee, one of the most conspicuous statesmen of the revolution, was his great-grandson. Francis Lightfoot Lee, a signer of the declaration of independence, was another great-grandson. Henry Lee, the brilliant soldier popularly known as "Lighthorse Harry," one of the heroes of the war of independence and the eulogist of Washington, held a similar relationship to the founder of the American family. His son was Robert E. Lee, the commanding General of the confederate army. Fitzhugh Lee is the nephew of General R. E. Lee.

No less than forty descendants of Richard Lee have held high civil and military stations in the United States.

Charles Lee, an English soldier of fortune, who fought on our side in the war of the revolution, was of entirely different stock. He was a loose character and is remembered chiefly by means of the fact that Washington denounced him for cowardice on the battlefield of Trenton. The fact that such a charge was brought against him is of itself complete proof that none of the blood of Richard Lee flowed in his veins.—Atlanta Journal.

Science Is to Conquer the Nile.

The great Nile dam is about to be built. This vast undertaking, which is to irrigate all Egypt and bring into cultivation a great part of its territory which has been valueless, will be one more unanswerable reason for the stay of Great Britain in Egypt. The dam has been under consideration for some years, and now the great firm of the Airds of Glasgow has undertaken to construct the work in five years, comprising a reservoir at Assouan, a regulating barrage at Assiout, further down, with locks and other works to pass steamers and to distribute water to the canals. The construction of the great dam across the head of the Assouan cataract, nearly a mile and a quarter from bank to bank, has problems differing from any such work over any other stream. For, owing to the swiftness of the Nile rise and the vast force of the flood, the strength of the dam must be extraordinary, and the provisions for disposing of the water and relieving the pressure on the dam must be equally so. The material of the dam is stone, locked and bolted to granite rock, and laid through all its courses in hydraulic mortar, consisting of pozzoluana three parts and slaked lime two parts. There are to be 40 upper and 140 under sluices, and all of these will be open when the Nile is in flood. Few details are yet given, but the magnitude of the enterprise, the many distributing canals to be constructed, the vast change that it will make in the whole country, may be imagined. The cost will be between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 sterling. It was a great objection to the scheme that the creation of such a reservoir in the Nile would flood the sacred Island of Philae, with its wonderful ruined temples, and many devices were advanced for preserving it—one engineer venturing to offer to raise the whole island above the level of the flood. It was realized by the British government that such an outrage was impossible to contemplate. The world is now assured that the isle will not be submerged, but how this is to be prevented is not made known.—Springfield Republican.

X Rays in War Hospitals.

A Milwaukee man, one Lynde Bradley, appears to be the first man to use the X ray in the war hospitals in case of hostilities with Spain. The great ease with which a bullet or splinter could be found in the human body with this strange light commends its use at once. It would seem that the government officials would approve of its adoption. According to Mr. Bradley, it would be a simple matter to provide for the ray on a war vessel, but the introduction of a machine on the field would be attended with considerable difficulty. For instance, a small engine, boiler, and dynamo and the machine itself would have to be put on wheels for field service. This outfit, however, would be much lighter and more easily transported than would be imagined, and the one Mr. Bradley has designed could be built in a week. Mr. Bradley has long been an enthusiast in the use of the X ray and has done some excellent work with it. In case of war he proposes to build a machine and offer his services to the government.—Ex.

SPAIN'S 60 TROUBLED YEARS.

Record of Civil Wars and Military Revolutions—A People Incapable of Stable and Civilized Government.

Queen Isabella, a child 3 years old, succeeded to the Spanish throne in 1833, her father (Ferdinand VII.) having abolished the Salic law. Her father's brother, Don Carlos, the next male heir, protested and organized the first Carlist rebellion. This civil war, stubbornly and ferociously fought, lasted until 1839, when the Basque provinces surrendered and "Charles V." abdicated in favor of his son, Don Carlos.

In 1840 the Regent Queen, Christina, was driven from the country by a military revolution, and General Espartero, who had beaten Don Carlos, became Regent.

In 1843 another revolution drove Espartero out and brought Queen Christina back. Isabella was declared "of age" and married to her cousin, Francis d'Assis, and her sister Maria to Montpensier, heir to the French throne.

In 1854 a military insurrection under General O'Donnell forced the restoration of the constitution of 1837.

In 1856 Madrid revolted and the kingdom was declared in a state of siege.

In 1860 the second Carlist war broke out in favor of Don Carlos II. It was suppressed, and the claimant died, being succeeded by his brother Don Juan.

Insurrections were too numerous to mention between 1865 and 1868. They were each suppressed, but one was always treading on the other's heels.

In September, 1868, a military revolution against the throne, headed by Prim and Serrano, was successful, and Queen Isabella fled to France with her mother and children.

Several republican insurrections followed rapidly against military rule, which were suppressed with bloodshed and cruelty.

A government "by regency," with Serrano as the "Regent," was established June 15, 1869.

Nov. 16, 1870, Amadeus, a younger son of Victor Emmanuel, was elected King. He reigned from Dec. 4 to Feb. 11, 1873, resigning.

In 1872 a third Carlist war broke out in favor of Don Carlos III., son of Don Juan, proclaimed King Charles VII., which gave Spain four years of the bloodiest and most devastating civil war.

June 18, 1873, the Cortes proclaimed a republic, and Pi y Margall was chosen President.

July 9 Salmeron succeeded Pi y Margall.

Sept. 7 Castelar succeeded Salmeron.

A series of revolutionary movements for cantonal sovereignty followed, and between the republican insurrections in the south and the Carlists in the north Castelar resigned—January, 1874—and the republic fell to pieces.

Serrano held the executive power at Madrid until Jan. 9, 1875, when Alfonso, one of Isabella's many "irregular" children, was proclaimed King by the armies of the Center and North.

March 1, 1876, Don Carlos fled to France, and the kingdom, torn by ten years of civil wars within civil wars, had peace for a few weeks, until the Basque provinces revolted in April.

In 1883 there was a revolt in the army spreading from Barcelona to Cartagena.

In 1884 a "military conspiracy" was discovered in the army and stamped out, and half a dozen republican risings came to nothing.

In 1885 there were serious riots in Madrid, widespread conspiracies by republicans were stamped out through Catalonia, a revolution was started at Cartagena, and the King died. "Spain was on the verge of revolution."

Sept. 19, 1886, a military revolution involving 8,000 troops broke out in Madrid and insurrections in other places. Many skirmishes were fought and the kingdom placed under military law.

During the next four years peace fell upon the land, broken only by constant labor riots and the shooting of strikers.

In 1891 an attempt at military revolution at Barcelona came to grief. At Cadiz and Bilboa bombs were exploded, but the people refused to "come out."

The year 1892 was distinguished by fierce rioting and fighting at Bilboa, Barcelona, Madrid, Grenada, Valencia, Corunna, and other cities.

Troops were ordered to the Basque provinces in 1893 to prevent revolution, and since then there has been no political rising in Spain. That has been left for her colonies.—New York World.

FUN BY MAY IRWIN.

Tumultuous Greeting for the Popular Comedienne.

AUDIENCE IN GOOD HUMOR

Repeated Demands for "The Bully" Quietly Ignored.

SOME NEW SONGS ARE SUNG.

"The Swell Miss Fitzwell" Is Given at the Columbia.

RAG TIME MUSIC A FEATURE.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"The Secret Enemy."
Alhambra—"Blue Jeans."
Auditorium—Sousa's Band. "Trooping of the Colors."
Bijou—"Pawn Ticket 210."
Chicago Opera-House—Variety.
Columbia—May Irwin, "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."
Clark Street Museum—Curios and variety.
Grand—"A Stranger in New York."
Great Northern—"Lost Paradise."
Haymarket—Variety.
Hooley's—E. H. Sothern, "Lady of Lyons."
Hopkins'—"No Cross, No Crown," variety.
Lincoln—"Under the Dome."
McVicker's—"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."
National War Museum—Curios.
Olympic—Variety.
Sam T. Jack's—Variety and burlesque.
Schiller—Black Patti's Troubadours.

The audience had things pretty well its own way last night when Miss May Irwin opened her engagement at the Columbia Theater in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." Encores were incessant and at one time the performance was almost stopped altogether while requests were made from the upper gallery for "The Bully." Here Miss Irwin drew the line; she has apparently registered a vow never to sing "The Bully" again, just as at various times Mr. De Wolf Hopper has sworn to abjure "Casey at the Bat."

No one in the world has more unflagging spirits than Miss May Irwin, and no one else can bear the whole weight of a performance upon her shoulders with such apparent ease. In spite of the fact that she is a Canadian and comes of a Scotch family she is the most American of all Americans upon the stage and, in a word, stands by herself. It is not surprising, therefore, that she was received, metaphorically speaking, with open arms in a new play; not that the play makes the slightest difference, for she would be equally welcome if she played "Hamlet" in a black velvet doublet.

Mr. Du Souchet has not exactly distinguished himself by his latest venture in play writing. "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" contains the plot of "Divorçons" treated in the regular "My Friend from India" fashion, with the usual bustle and hurry and the rapid succession of entrances and exits which are known only too well. Mr. Du Souchet, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Broadhurst, is the most daringly unoriginal man in the field of stage work. There is hardly a line in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" which has the true ring of spontaneity, except those which have been obviously inserted by the players; and the stale devices of construction are many. But that does not prevent Miss Irwin from keeping her audience in the best of humor through the whole three acts, even when she is doing the inevitable telephone specialty, which first came into prominence in the dark ages of "The Parlor Match."

There are many cases where both author and actor trade upon the jests of other people—which seems rather a pity. Even small offenses in this respect are apt to be irritating, as when Mr. Joseph Sparks pretends to draw a pistol from his pocket and produces only a handkerchief. And who can count the number of times when the "boy or girl" joke has been used over the telephone?

Mr. Du Souchet has not the knack of introducing the musical numbers into the story of the play which was possessed by the author of "The Widow Jones" and "Courted into Court." Apparently the play was written first and the songs were interpolated afterward without much regard for the fitness of things; nor is there any song in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell" which will compare with "The Bully" or "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight." But there is a good song in each act for the star and the opening of the last act is extremely pretty.

One of the musical features of the evening was the "rag time" playing of Mr. Ned Wayburn, who combines the offices apparently of stage manager, negro comedian, and accompanist. In the last act his "rag time" was so much appreciated that the audience insisted upon his playing everything in his répertoire from "O, Promise Me" to the national anthem in this syncopated manner. In the meantime Miss May Irwin looked on and occasionally sang snatches of the melodies whenever the tune could be distinguished from the "rag time," which was not always the case.

On the whole, although Mr. Du Souchet has not furnished Miss Irwin with the best of plays, she is still Miss Irwin, and that is all the audience really cares about. She acts and sings with all the gayety and good humor that have always distinguished her; she even dances a step or two in a light-footed manner, and in general exhibits all the symptoms of having acquired the secret of perennial youth.

BLACK PATTI AT THE SCHILLER.

With Her Troubadours She Presents an Entertaining Program of Musical and Variety Numbers.

Black Patti's Troubadours opened a week's engagement at the Schiller yesterday and her colored people gave a far better entertainment than some of the white competitors who have been seen at that and other down-town houses recently. Miss Sisseretta Jones, "Black Patti," divided the stellar honors with Ernest Hogan, the colored writer of negro songs, with the balance almost in Hogan's favor. The performance is a hodgepodge of cake-walk, operatic selections, and variety turns, almost every one of which is excellent. Hogan's singing of his own songs was cordially received. The entertainment closed with a medley of the popular selections from the better operas, introducing Miss Jones in the saber song from "The Grand Duchess." The cake-walk, participated in by a dozen couples, was an excellent feature.

NEW MELODRAMA AT HOPKINS'.

"No Cross, No Crown," Is Produced for the First Time in America.

At Hopkins' Theater yesterday was seen the first production in this country of the English melodrama, "No Cross, No Crown," and the vaudeville bill which accompanies it. It is a costume play of English life, the incidents in which are much like those of "East Lynne," with a different motive. The stock company carried it well, with special credit due Miss Hosmer as the heroine, in a dual rôle. Lillian Burkhart presented a comedietta called "A Passing Fancy," and the chief honor or the vaudeville went to Musical Dale.

OTHER DOWN-TOWN THEATERS.

Sothern in "The Lady of Lyons" at Hooley's—"The Lost Paradise" at the Great Northern.

The second week of "A Stranger in New York" opened last night at the Grand, with Harry Conors no longer a stranger.

Mr. E. H. Sothern's return engagement in repertoire opens at Hooley's this evening. The bill for tonight is "The Lady of Lyons."

"Jim the Penman" was played at the Great Northern Theater for the last time last night. This evening the stock company opens in "The Lost Paradise."

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" begins its second week at McVicker's.

Sousa's Band comes to the Auditorium Theater this week with the musical spectacle, "The Trooping of the Colors."

VARIETY AND BURLESQUE BILLS

Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller at the Olympic—Nawns at the Haymarket.

Sam T. Jack announces Troja and the usual vaudeville and burlesque bill.

The Visions of Art with new pictures continue at the Chicago Opera-House, with Lew Hawkins and other performers.

The Clark Street Museum has women swimmers as its top liner this week in addition to the regular attractions.

Fred Hallen and Molly Fuller make their reappearance in Chicago at the Olympic this afternoon. A variety bill supports them.

The Nawns and the three Angela sisters are the leaders on the bill at the Haymarket this week.

AT THE OUTLYING THEATERS.

"Under the Dome" at the Lincoln—"The Secret Enemy" at the Academy.

"Blue Jeans" is at the Alhambra this week, with a capable company.

Lincoln J. Carter's melodrama of Washington life, "Under the Dome," is the bill at the Lincoln. The wreck of the Trenton in the harbor of Apia is one of the scenes.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Grandin are at the Academy this week with "The Secret Enemy."

The melodrama, "Pawn Ticket No. 210," opened for the week at the Bijou last evening.

Scotch Nights at McVicker's.

Several of the Scottish societies of the city are negotiating with the management of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" for a series of special "Scotch" nights at McVicker's Theater. It is the intention to set apart Monday, April 25, as Scottish night; Tuesday, April 26, as Scotch-Irish night; and Wednesday, April 27 as Scotch-Canadian night.

TO SEE THE "HOOSIER DOCTOR."

New York Is to Have the First Chance to Judge of Augustus Thomas' Comedy.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—A new play will deserve attention at the Fourteenth Street Theater tomorrow night because it is the work of an American dramatist of always artistic aim and never low accomplishment. Augustus Thomas' latest comedy, "The Hoosier Doctor," will then be acted for the first time in this city, although it has been in use during the season elsewhere. The principal character, the one which gives the title to the piece, is enacted by Digby Bell, whom we know chiefly as a singing comedian in comic opera, but who has latterly taken up what stage folks call straight work. It is said to be an excellent study in homely depiction by both author and actor.

Places among the successful plays by American authors were taken last week by the works of Fitch and Sousa. "The Moth and the Flame" has commanded much attention at the Lyceum with its singularities, the juvenile party and the church wedding being unique. The Kelcey-Shannon-Lemoyne company has quickly gained a vogue, as it was bound to do, in view of the talents possessed by its established favorites. Besides, the named actors seem to be happily "at home" at the Lyceum.

The new comic opera, "The Bride-Elect," has won with its music at the Knickerbocker.

There is a monotony of prosperity at the Garrick with "The Little Minister." It was decided long ago that there would be no change of bill before summer, when a new farce by Charles H. Hoyt may be produced.

"La Poupée" was taken out of her box at Daly's on Thursday evening. It will continue as the bill this week. Freshly ribboned in silk and satin, her joints newly oiled, her squeaky little voice tuned up, she was presented for the second time to the New York public. The mounting was charming in every way. The applause is evoked by passing details of the performance—the stoicism with which four chorus girls impersonated dolls in immobility and the physical elasticity of Comedian Herbert, which permitted him to shrivel up his whole torso into nothing.

OUT OF HIS GRAVE AN ELM.

Tradition Says He Was Killed with an Elm Club and It Was Buried with Him.

Angelica, N.Y., March. 17.—One of the most noticeable things to any one entering the Angelica Cemetery grounds is an old marble slab headstone on which is the following inscription: "Ira Stephens, who died on Sept. 20, 1803, aged 43 years." Exactly in the center of the grave is a huge elm tree which is 80 feet high and 3 feet through the trunk, and is as fine a specimen of an elm tree as can be found. The roots spread all over the grave and nearly tip the marble slab, green and moldy with age, over on its face. The peculiar position of the tree right in the center of a grave causes strangers to wonder how it came there.

Those in charge of the last Alleghany County history, before offering it to the publishers, decided to trace, if possible, from old residents the cause of the tree being in so peculiar a place. They found out and publish in their history the following information: "The first death in Angelica was Ira Stephens, who on the authority of Mr. Gibson, a resident of Angelica, was killed in a quarrel over cards at Joseph Wilson's inn (present site of the Lightfoot Block), and he was the first one buried in Angelica Cemetery. He was killed by some one unknown with a huge elm club, which was buried with him. Directly over the grave has grown a large elm tree which superstitious and credulous people say grew from the club with which he was killed."

The Union representative talked with an old gentleman 92 years of age who had been a resident of this place for over sixty years, and asked him his opinion on the subject. He said that the tree had been there ever since he had lived there. He claimed the only peculiarity in the appearance of the tree was the strange blood color of the bark, there being at certain times in the year large blotches of colored bark bearing the appearance of being stained by blood. He is not able to account for the strangeness of the peculiar location of the tree.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

EULOGY BY STRYKER

President of Hamilton College Preaches in Chicago.

IN HIS FORMER PULPIT.

Pays a Tribute to the Memory of Henry W. King.

PRAISES HIS USEFUL LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, and former pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, preached in his old pulpit yesterday morning.

Dr. Stryker was called to Chicago last week by the death of Henry W. King, a prominent member and elder in the Fourth Church, and the service yesterday morning was a memorial service for Mr. King, whose friends and business associates, as well as many of Dr. Stryker's former parishioners, filled the church. The service was brief and simple, in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. King.

In an eloquent prayer Dr. Stryker referred to the crisis before the country in these words:

> We cannot forbear to entreat thee today for our land and for its rulers, and to ask thy blessing upon the President of these United States, and all who with him execute and maintain authority and law. Grant, Lord, that our flag may be washed in purity, and that in the name of the Lord we may lift up our banners. Chasten and purge us from all unholiness and all revengeful and bitter partisanship, that if thou dost call us as avengers to service that our sword may be made in heaven and that we may commit our souls to him that doeth righteousness.

Eulogy of Henry W. King.

In his discourse Dr. Stryker said in part: "No privilege could be greater to me than to be permitted in a few words to pay with you a tribute to the memory of a good man. I am not here to weave or to recite any mere fancies or eulogies, but it becomes a congregation and a church like this to recognize and to speak at such a time of what it has had and what it has. Those having acquaintance—and there are several here who knew him better than I, who only knew him in a general way—know what the life of our friend was as a citizen of a great city. It was lived here almost as boy and man and you knew him.

"With whatever this city had of the highest, commercial, social, political, Henry W. King was identified, and I am confident and know that I do not dissent from the common judgment and estimation of this congregation and of that throng who knew and loved and appreciated him, to say that he lived well that difficult life, the life of a sincere and conscientious Christian merchant. If there were rebuke needed of the falsehood that the gospel of God is incompatible with business and that one cannot take the ten commandments and the beatitudes into the market and into the currents of this world's most active affairs our friend's life is the answer. He found room in a busy life to make a little space in every day for the life of the gospel. If you say to me that material things are so commanding and so preoccupying that you have not time to live the deepest and think the best I point you again to this life as the answer. Our friend found time for meditation; he found time for high thinking. He found time for many and always the best books and he found time for his Bible, and that no man can gainsay.

Ever Ready to Aid the Needy.

"It is a common enough phrase to say that if you wish to have work done in this world you must go to a busy man, and this man was busy. This busy man bore—and increasingly toward the latter years of his life—the burdens of others. Mr. King knew how to seek out the widow and the fatherless in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world, and there are many others, too, who can raise their hands and say, 'I also loved him for what he was to me.' None would bow his head more quickly in acknowledgment of imperfection, but he tried and triumphantly he followed his Lord and yours.

"But it is not as a citizen, it is not merely as a counselor or a benefactor, that we speak of the man. Mr. King was a good church man—he was a member of the church of God. He gave to Christ in his early life an intelligent and a complete surrender. He went in and out before this congregation as an office bearer for nearly forty years. We shall never forget some of those prayers of his; we shall not forget his presence. We shall not hear again that strong and courageous and faithful voice, but the church he loved and served will live the longer and larger life for his life."

Being questioned after the service on the Cuban situation, Dr. Stryker said: "I am glad that the Senate has disclaimed any sinister or interested motive on the part of the American people. I believe it has expressed the national feeling, and by such fact of unselfishness will the righteousness of our zeal be vindicated before the consciences of the world."

TO HONOR SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Confederate Memorial Institute to Be Built in Commemoration of Their Sacrifices.

A circular letter to ex-Confederate veterans has been issued by order of the Board of Directors of the Confederate Memorial Institute calling for contributions to build "a first-class institute of learning at some point in our glorious Southland that will be the pride of the South and the crowning act of the Confederate soldiers' life; an institute to be known as the Confederate Memorial Institute, and dedicated to the women of the Confederacy." In part the letter says of the women of the Confederacy:

> Shall we leave posterity to guess what love and respect we have for them? If other nations have failed to honor their noble, self-sacrificing women, shall we follow their example? Or shall we buckle on the armor of love and go forth to meet all opposition and prove to the world that, while we could perform our duty as soldiers, we, too, can prove our manhood as citizen survivors of a lost cause.

Further information may be secured by addressing the Confederate Memorial association, Fort Worth, Tex.

Nursing mothers find the nutriment they need in

Malt-Nutrine

—the food drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.

LABOR TAKES ITS STAND.

CHICAGO FEDERATION TO RETALIATE ON NATIONS THAT AID SPAIN.

Adopts a Resolution Proposing a Boycott on the Products of Hostile Countries and Against Americans Who May Deal in Them—Gompers Gives His Views on the Cuban Crisis—Delegates Attack the Municipal Voters' League.

Resentment at any inimical attitude of governments of the old world toward the United States in the present international crisis and a determination to strike back in an effectual manner should the action of any government work to the disadvantage of this country characterized a resolution which was introduced by E. A. Davis, delegate of the hoisting engineers, and unanimously adopted yesterday by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The resolution is as follows:

> The delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor, realizing that one or more supposed friendly nations are liable to give encouragement, if not actual assistance, to Spain, declare that whenever it becomes evident that any foreign nation or people exerts its influence detrimentally to the interests of the United States in relation to the pending difficulties with Spain, it becomes the individual duty of each citizen of the United States to abstain from the use of, or traffic in, any article, or commodity, either natural or manufactured, which is produced by such people or nation, and to effectuate this purpose we further declare that any person within the limits of the United States who, with full knowledge of the facts, does, for the purpose of profit, deal in such articles, should not receive the patronage of any patriotic American citizen.

Gompers' Views on War.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was invited to address the meeting. He took advantage of the opportunity to explain recent interviews in which he was quoted as being against war with Spain.

"Cuba must be free. The starvation and massacre of innocent men, women, and children must be stopped, and we must have due reparation for the killing of our sailors," declared Mr. Gompers. "If we can accomplish our purposes peaceably I say there should be no war. But if war be necessary to Cuban independence and to the righting of the wrong done this nation, then I believe in war."

A resolution from the Building Trades council indorsing Edward Carroll, President of the council, and J. J. Ryan, ex-President, for appointment to succeed the late Dudley Winston as Civil Service Commissioner was adopted after a motion to strike Mr. Ryan's name from the resolution had been defeated.

Attack on Voters' League.

Delegate Charles Dold from the cigarmakers' union introduced and had adopted a resolution attacking the Municipal Voters' league and kindred reform organizations and declaring that true reform can be secured only through the union movement. Those who opposed the resolution say it commits the Chicago Federation of Labor to participation in politics and that there will probably be trouble when the local unions hear from their delegates.

Following is the resolution, stripped of its preamble:

> Resolved, That the President of the Chicago Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to keep a true and concise record of all public officers and their attitude towards organized labor within the jurisdiction of the Chicago Federation of Labor. They shall submit their findings to the federation at any time upon demand.

Walter Carmody, James Brennock, and E. A. Davis gave a report of their examination of the Ayer Building ruins. After reciting the structural weakness of the building they criticised State Factory Inspector Arrington, complaining that he had no records and was unable to tell what buildings, if any, had been inspected under the fire escape act. They declare he is neglecteing Chicago and the larger cities.

Oppose Goodwin's Reinstatement.

Branch No. 1 of the Social Democracy had an exciting discussion with Sylvester Kelliher, John S. Lloyd, and James Hogan, national officers, about the reinstatement of Roy M. Goodwin, who was removed from the national board for his support of T. P. Quin at the time Mrs. Quin assaulted Mrs. Fanny Kavanagh last October. A resolution protesting against Goodwin's reinstatement was debated and finally deferred until next week.

Mrs. Kavanagh, former President of Branch No. 1; Miss M. Flaherty, and Secretary Thomas Stanton resigned on account of the disturbance and on account of the refusal of the national officers to permit the publication in the Social Democrat of the resolutions adopted three weeks ago in favor of the referendum and initiative in all Social Democracy affairs.

COMMITS SUICIDE WHILE ILL.

John Wenzin Shoots Himself in the Head and Dies Instantly—Asphyxiation Causes a Death.

John Wenzin, a photographer, 65 years old, living in rooms above his place of business at 433 Division street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Death was instantaneous.

The man had no relatives in Chicago and lived alone. For six months he had been in ill-health and recently became despondent for this reason.

S. Persica, a banana dealer of Mobile, Ala., died in his bed at the St. Charles Hotel, 15 Clark street, yesterday as the result of inhaling illuminating gas. He registered at the hotel on Saturday night, and his dead body was found yesterday morning. Railroad passes and a few cents were found in his pockets. The police think he committed suicide.

HONOR FOR PROFESSOR CROOK.

Head Instructor at Northwestern University Made a Member of the German Geological Society.

Professor A. R. Crook, head instructor in mineralogy at Northwestern University, has been elected to membership in the German Geological society. This is the direct outcome of Professor Crook's trip last summer to attend the annual congress of the International Geological association at St. Petersburg, Russia. He traveled in state, at the expense of the Czar of Russia for months last year in the Ural Mountains with the members of the congress, numbering less than 100.

Best platinum photos, cabinet size, 15, in 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater Bldg.

AIM TO DOWN BRYAN

County Democracy and Tammany Form an Alliance.

GEN. LEE FOR PRESIDENT

Croker and Harrison Would Sway National Convention.

TO IGNORE SILVER DEMAND.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison and Richard Croker may dictate the Democratic nomination for President in 1900. Through an alliance between the Cook County Democracy and Tammany Hall they expect to control the national convention.

That a combination of these two organizations was quietly forming for that purpose has been suspected ever since the County Democracy visited Tammany last fall. Facts which confirm all suspicions leaked out yesterday at a meeting of the Democracy. A letter of fraternal greeting from Tammany was read, in which hope "for a fitting opportunity to manifest the sincerity of its friendship toward the loyal Democracy of Cook County" is expressed.

Illinois and New York, led by Harrison and Croker, would sound big to the country about convention time.

"That they will have a good deal to say in 1900 is one of the things you can bet on," was the reply John Powers gave when asked what the movement meant.

Some of the members seem to regard General Fitzhugh Lee as the strongest Presidential probability. Somebody mentioned Bryan, when half a dozen voices exclaimed: "No; Lee is the coming man."

"Bryan won't be in it with him when this war with Spain is over," one enthusiast shouted.

May Drop Silver with Bryan.

After the Tammany letter had been read Mr. Powers remarked that it meant a closer union between the two societies, and they would be found working together for control of the next national convention. Whether free silver is to be kept on their banner as an issue, has not, it seems, been definitely determined, but no encouragement will be given the ambitions of W. J. Bryan to again carry the party standard.

Present efforts are directed toward fortifying Mayor Harrison's position as leader of the party in Chicago and Illinois. His friends are continually perfecting plans to reelect him Mayor next spring, and they openly proclaim him the Gubernatorial candidate if success crowns his first term with a second. In that event the County Democracy and Tammany Hall will early next year begin openly the fight for supremacy in 1900. But if Mr. Harrison should go down under the sword of John P. Altgeld failure is likely to follow the Harrison-Croker movement. Whether Altgeld is stronger than the Mayor will be determined undoubtedly by the outcome of the State and county campaign coming on.

Substance of Tammany Letter.

In substance the Tammany letter read at the meeting says:

> Through its Executive committee Tammany Hall acknowledges the honor conferred upon it by the gratifying testimonial from the Democracy of Cook County, Illinois. The sentiments of friendship and regard expressed therein find response in the fervent hope of Tammany Hall for a fitting opportunity to manifest the sincerity of its friendship toward the loyal Democracy of Cook County. Congratulations to Tammany Hall upon the result of the struggle which brought Democratic triumph to the City of New York must, in justice, be shared with her powerful and generous rival, the City of Chicago, because the complete story of that glorious achievement can never be written without recounting the part taken in it by Chicago's Democratic sons. With the glow of their own triumph upon them they came from distant homes to strike a blow in the cause of Democracy and Democracy won. Tammany Hall requires no protestation of gratitude for her admiration of such devotion to principle and party, as she is grateful for the coöperation and proud of the friendship of such exponents of Democracy. Relations having their origin in common fidelity to the sacred principles of Democracy are not to be severed while there is cause to stand united for the rights of the State, as against federal encroachment; for local rule, as against State usurpation; for individual rights, as against the greed and power of illegal federations; for protection to labor and security to capital; for the freedom of American citizens at home and abroad, and the everlasting supremacy of the American flag on land and sea.

It will be seen that neither Mr. Bryan nor the doctrine he preaches has any place in the list of principles enumerated in the document.

DECISIVE ACTION IS EXPECTED.

Belief That the City Council Will Select Its Standing Committees Tonight.

Decisive action in regard to the reorganization of the standing committees is expected at tonight's meeting of the City Council. The Republican members are expected to present a list of committees prepared by them, whereupon Alderman Maltby will offer as a substitute a resolution authorizing Mayor Harrison to appoint the committees. Then Alderman Powers will probably hand in the Democratic list and move its adoption as a substitute for both the others.

TANNER ON STATE CONVENTION.

Governor Opposes Postponement of the Republican Gathering Unless Democrats Change Their Date.

Unless the Democratic State convention is postponed Governor Tanner will use his influence to prevent any change of the date fixed for the Republican convention. He said last night it would surely result in Republican defeat at the polls to give the Democrats two or three months' lead for organization and campaign work.

"If they decide not to hold their convention in May, then I would be in favor of putting ours off to a later day. If they make no change, however, the Republicans should not. August would be too late for us to get our committees organized and in good working order. The Democrats have been getting ready to make this fight since last fall. An early convention, therefore, will permit them to perfect their committee organizations and whip us to a standstill if we should postpone."

No intimation has been received yet from Chairman Hitch as to whether he will, if requested, call a meeting of the State committee to consider the matter. The local leaders believe he will do so, regardless of what the Democrats do or of the wishes of Governor Tanner. There is an impression abroad that Mr. Hitch and the Governor are not pulling together. The Governor said Mr. Hitch would not be reëlected chairman of the committee.

Elections in the Suburbs.

Evanston will hold its first Aldermanic election under the new ward boundary lines tomorrow. Wilmette will also hold its annual village election, the closest contest being between G. E. Fernald, the present President, and Louis J. Pierson.

WOMEN RISK LIFE FOR BIRDS.

Rush into the Flames and Rescue a Pet Canary and a Parrot.

A canary bird and a parrot were rescued from the flames early yesterday morning in a rooming-house at 299 Michigan avenue. The house is kept by Mrs. Mary Berkowski. After the family had been aroused and escaped from the building Mrs. Berkowski rushed back through the dense smoke, eluding the grasp of the firemen who attempted to stop her, and soon after returned with her canary bird in her arms. Following her was her daughter with the parrot safely resting on her hand. The fire started in a clothes-press in the rear of the house. The damage was $100.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., April 17.—The steamer Rappahannock, which had the schooner Armenia in tow, broke down on Lake Erie today, and was picked up by the steamer Sacramento. While the tow was going over Lime Kiln Crossing the Armenia took a sheer and went hard aground on the east side. The wreckers Saginaw and Home Rule are lightering the cargo.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—The schooner Algeria, aground at Grosse Point, was released by lightering today.

Vessel Movements.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Corsica, Ionia.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Pontiac, Fontana.

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Sheltered—Concord and consort.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Desmond and consort, Westford and consort.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Curry. Departed—Gilbert, Buffalo, flour and grain.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Arrived—Tice. Cleared—Kalkaska, Cleveland; Ash, Marquette.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Cleared—Fischer. Ferries 1 and 4, Peshtigo; Merrimac, Escanaba; C. P. Minch, Manistee.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Neff. Cleared—Davidson, Alaska, Chicago; Parker, Escanaba; Josephine, Cleveland.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Arrived—Black Rock, Linden, Germanic and consort, Rube Richards and consort, Cambria.

DETOUR, Mich.—Up—Tug Ruth, 12:30 a. m.; Uganda, 12:50; unknown boat, 3:20; Sevona, 4:30; Griffin, 12:50 p. m.; Zenith City, 1:40; Cranage, 2; City Marquette, 3:30.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Eliza Day, 9 last night; Mott, 10 a. m.; Seymour, 10:30; Soper, 2 p. m.; Hinton, 3. Up—Schroeder, 10 last night; Marquette, 3:30 p. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Carnegie, Yukon, Pope, Yale, Lagonda, City Genoa, Charles Eddy. Cleared—Light—Nyanza, Venice, Law, Crete, Duluth; Stephenson, Washburn; Australia, Marquette.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Chisholm, 8 last night; Glasgow, 11:30; Iosco, Moravia, 12:30 a. m.; Empire City, 7; Pentland, 8:30; St. Louis, Moore, Uganda, 9:40; Stimson, Norwalk, 11:30; Joliet, Griffin, 6:30 p. m. Down—Wade, 3:30 p. m.; St. Louis, 4. Wind—Northwest, fresh.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Whitaker, 9:20 last night; Crescent City, 11:50; Sachem, 2:30 a. m.; Pawnee and consorts, 7; Moore, Carrington, 7:40; Neosho, 9:50; Pabst, 11; Minneapolis, 3:20 p. m.; Harvey Brown, 2:30. Down—Norwalk, 9:20 last night; Prentice and consorts, 10:30; Vail, Baltic, 11; Escanaba, 2 a. m.; Forbes and consort, 2:30; John Owen, 4; Hennepin, 5; Devereux, Nicholas, 5:20; Mahoning, 9:20; Starrucca, 10; Tuscarora, 10:50; Cambria, 12:10 p. m.; Scranton, 12:40; Minnie M., 1; Hunter, 2:20; Gratwick, 4:40; Jewett, 4:50. Wind—Northwest, light, clear. Down—Cherokee and consort, 6 p. m. Wind—Northwest, fresh, clear, freezing.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Toledo and barge, 10 last night; Samuel Mitchell, 10:30; Portage, 12:30 a. m.; Codorus, 4:10; Northern Wave, 4:30; Susquehanna, Harlem, 5:10; White Star, La Salle, Choctaw, 6:10; Kearsarge, 6:30; Eber Ward, 7:20; John Moore, Kendall, 7:30; Harper, Tyrone, 7:50; Mohawk, 8:10; Sibley, Twin Sisters, Curry, 8:20; Nebraska, 9:10; Pratt, 9:40; Boston, 10:20; Moran, 10:30; Saranac, 10:50; Davidson, Lackawanna, 11; New York, 2 p. m.; Mecosta, Ranney, 2:20; Frontenac, 2:30; Chicago, 3:30; Syracuse, 6:50; Emory Owen, Michigan, 7:30; Grecian, 7:50. Down—Preston and barge, 9:40 last night; Alaska [wood] and barges, 10:20; Westford and barges, 11:30; Desmond and barges, 2:30 a. m.; Rhoda Emily and barges, 8:10; Rees, 9:20; Bermuda, 9:30; Yuma, 10:30; Sicken, 11:50; Venezuela, Algeria, Appomattox and consorts, noon; Garden City, Havana, Anderson, 2:30 p. m.; Manistique, 2:30; Lewiston, 3; Voges, 3:10; Hadley, 4:40; Sparta, Biwabik, 7:10; Vance, 7:40.

Port of Chicago.

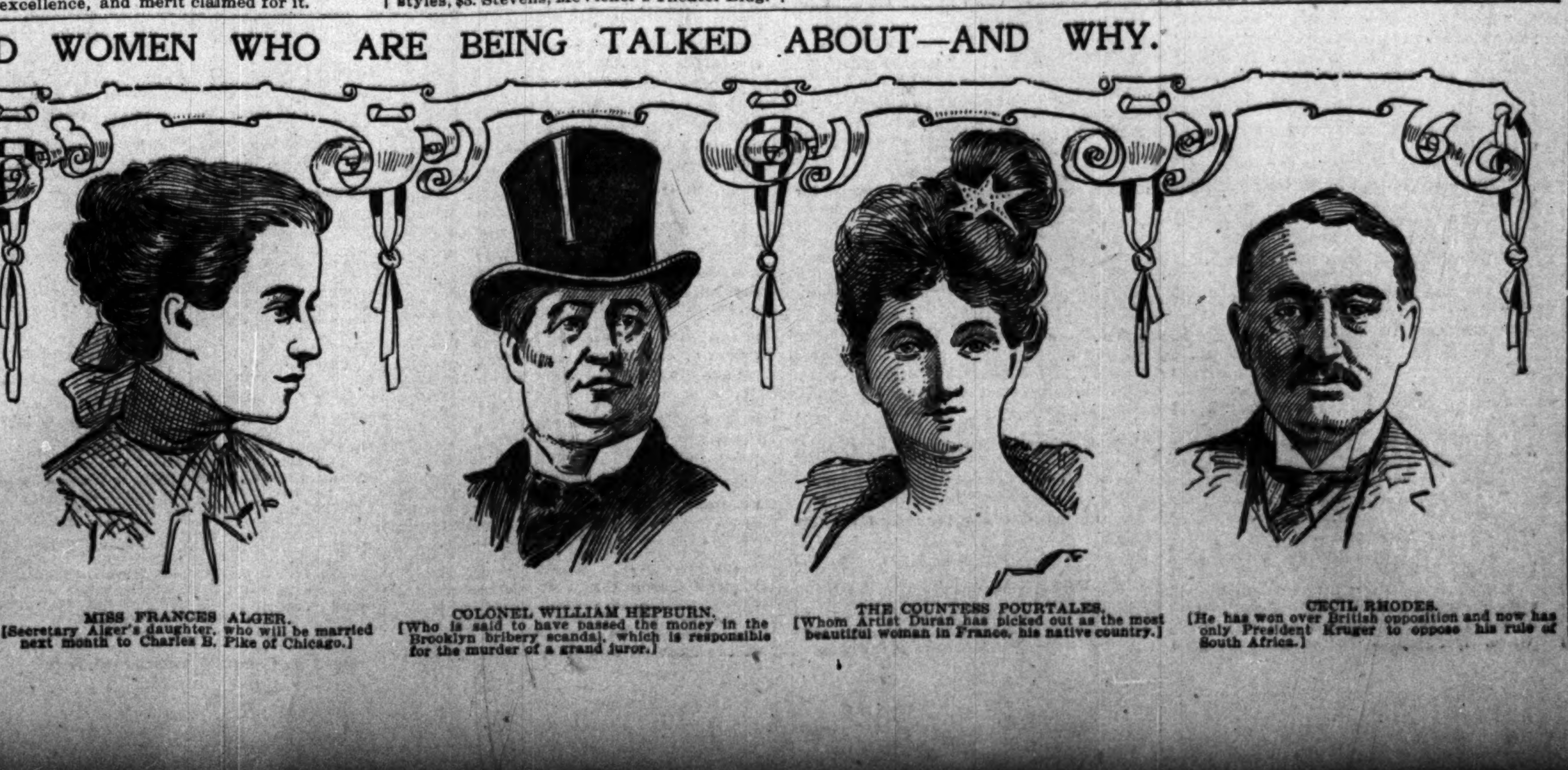
Arrived—Lumber—I. Sands, Manistee; Ida, Marinette; H. B. Tuttle, Empire; J. Otis, Menominee. Light—R. C. Wente, South Chicago; I. H. Owen, Milwaukee; C. W. Elphicke, Manitowoc; Fayette Brown, Cleveland; Yakima, Buffalo; John Craig, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—Spokane, John Oades, Buffalo; Celtic, Prescott; Samoa, Ogdensburg. Merchandise—Milwaukee, Buffalo. Light—F. Hinton, Menominee; M. Collins, Harbor Springs; Peoria, Charlevoix; A. M. Beers, Sutton's Bay; O. E. Parks, Frankfort; I. Sands, Manistee.

Extent of the Black Race.

According to computations the black race embraces about one-tenth of the living members of the human species, or 150,000,000 individuals.

MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT—AND WHY.



SENATOR S. B. ELKINS.
[Who has changed his cry for peace to "war seems inevitable, and we want it now; we want it in a hurry."

MISS FRANCES ALGER.
[Secretary Alger's daughter, who will be married next month to Charles B. Pike of Chicago.]

COLONEL WILLIAM HEPBURN.
[Who is said to have passed the money in the Brooklyn bribery scandal, which is responsible for the murder of a grand juror.]

THE COUNTESS POURTALES.
[Whom Artist Duran has picked out as the most beautiful woman in France, his native country.]

CECIL RHODES.
[He has won over British opposition and now has only President Kruger to oppose his rule of South Africa.]

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

DISCRIMINATING ESSAY ON DICKENS BY GEORGE GISSING.

Remarkably Fine Study Which Answers Captious Criticism of the Great Novelist and Insists Upon His Claim to Continued Recognition—Charge That He Was a Mere Caricaturist Flatly Denied—His Books an Expression of Natural Life.

ANY author who has enjoyed a wide popularity, and one that flows back upon him in a feeling akin to worship, is bound to suffer from a reaction. It was so with that most popular of essayists, Macaulay. In his own time he took the English speaking world by storm. His admirers would admit no flaw in his work. The wonderful style which brooked no opposition fortified all his literary judgments and made them seem final.

Then there grew up a new school of historical writers who founded themselves on German models, and constantly intimated that they were very, very deep. Their adulation of the Germans becomes nauseating, and one would never think to read them when the Teutonic furore was there was a still unrivaled Gibbon, who had been born and brought up on English soil before the Germans had been heard of. The criticism of the leaders of this school, Freeman, for example, does justice to Macaulay, but all the camp followers insisted out of their immeasurable depths that he was shallow. His moving style they dismissed with a supercilious wave of the hand. They condemned him because he was clear and intelligible, because anybody could understand what he said. Hence for a considerable period it was the fashion of literary prigs of all sorts and conditions to cry him down.

The reaction ran its course. In the end it was far more irrational than the original Macaulay craze had been. It was itself condemned by authority and ceased to dominate small organs of criticism as it had done. It can hardly be doubted now that Macaulay will be a read classic instead of a dead classic for many years to come, and that his essays and his history will delight future generations even as they delighted his contemporaries, though, of course, there must be new work for the new time.

These reflections occur upon a reading of George Gissing's "Charles Dickens" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), because there is a certain parallelism in the case of Macaulay and Dickens that is likely to become more apparent still as the years go by. If no author ever received a greater meed of irrational praise than Dickens it is equally true that no author ever suffered more from irrational condemnation. There are critics of the prig variety who assert that his works are nothing more than a great gallery of grotesques. Even his humor has not escaped denunciation. It is too boisterous, say some, and therefore vulgar and shocking. Others there are who adopt a condescending tone when speaking of this great master, and refer to him briefly, slightingly, with a half-pitying smile, as if he and his books were buried together.

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Mr. Gissing's essay and estimate is a rebuke to all such criticism without being in any sense a partisan plea. Indeed, it is rather a positive exposition than a defense or a challenge. It contains no wrangling, controversial matter, and the temper and spirit in which it is written are admirable. The author is by direct confession, as well as by the evidence of his comment, an enthusiastic lover of Dickens, yet in the few instances in which he notices the enemy he does so dispassionately and without desire to provoke further hostilities.

His book comes just at the time when adverse criticism has done its worst. Whether the multitude has ever been seriously affected by it is doubtful, but it has had an unmistakable effect among that class of people who make it a practice to keep up with current critical theories. Judged by these theories, Dickens would have no standing in court. There is not an up-to-date "ism" that he can possibly satisfy. He is neither realist, naturalist, or romanticist.

Mr. Gissing finds that his greatest weakness is in his construction, with its melodramatic stage tricks, and lack of anything resembling consistency or artistic finish. For this he thinks there are two causes; first, the novelist's passion for the stage, and, second, the hurry of the publication in monthly numbers, which precluded forethought and form. The books were thrown together and the popular reception of one number had its effect upon the subsequent ones, since the author was nervously sensitive to the feeling of his public. That of itself is enough to mark him out as no artist, declare his contemners, but Mr. Gissing does not think so. He does not believe that you can thus dispose of a writer who was a devotee to his work, who gave to it all he had of heart and brain, whose genius included the infinite capacity for taking pains and much besides.

The explanation of his sensitiveness to public opinion is not found in a willingness to abandon high motives for low ones, in eagerness for a money reward for its own sake, but in the demand of his highly emotional nature for a community of feeling between himself and his readers. Here he was like the actor who must have his audience with him. The method may involve a sacrifice of art, but it does not justify the ignoring of all the marvelous art that remains in spite of it.

To the charge that Dickens drew caricatures, not characters, Mr. Gissing makes this reply:

> Occasionally, missing the effect he intended, Dickens produced work which invites this definition; at times, again, he deliberately drew a figure with that literary overcharging which corresponds to the exaggeration, small or great, of professed caricaturists with the pencil. His finest humor, his most successful satire, belongs to a different order or art. To be convinced of this one need but think of the multiplicity of detail, all exquisitely finished, which goes to make his best-known portraits. Full justice has never been done to this abounding richness of invention, this untiring felicity of touch in minutiæ innumerable. Caricature proceeds by a broad and simple method. It is no more the name for Dickens' full fervor of creation than for Shakspeare's in his prose comedy. Each is a supreme idealist.

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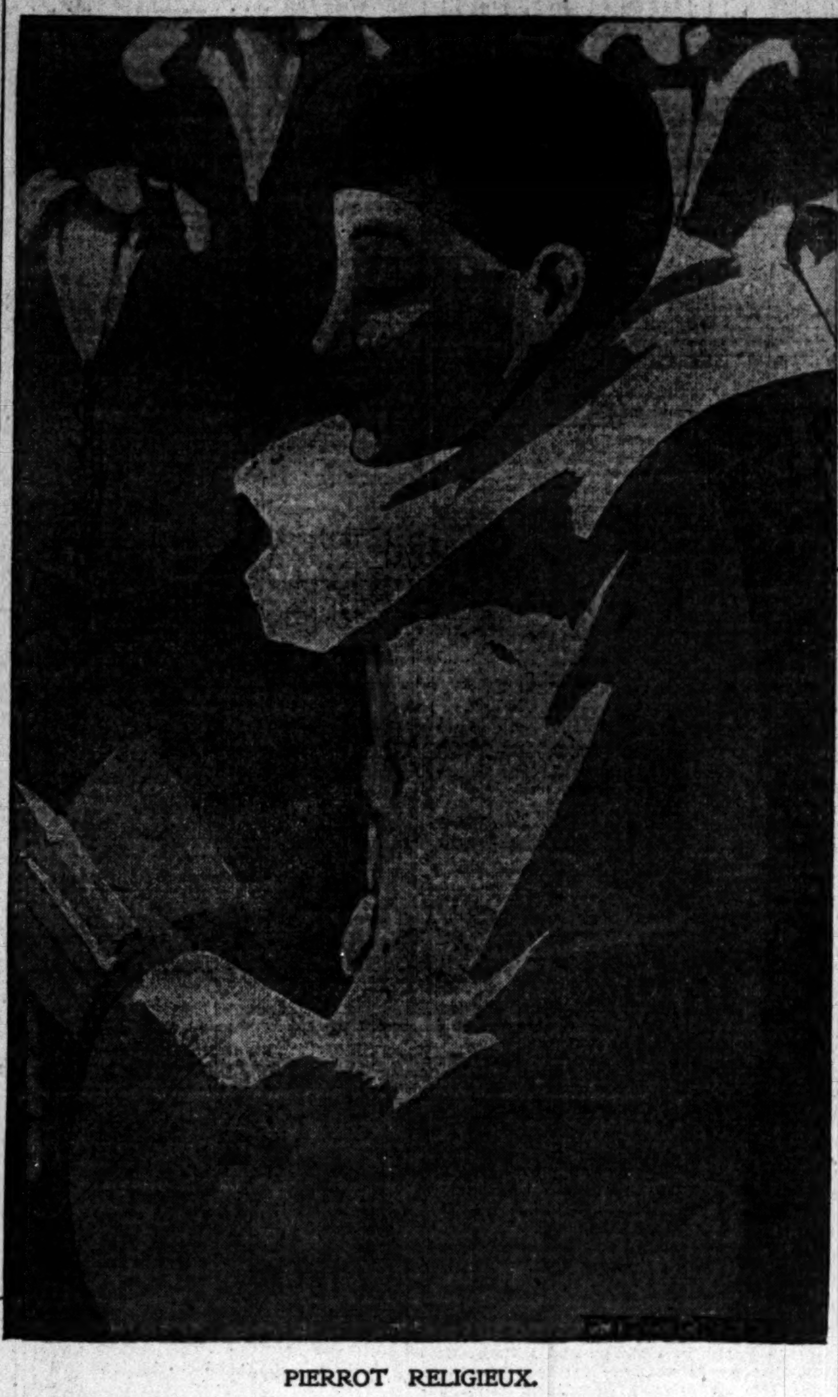
There are very prosaic people who will look upon the most abnormal types with little or no emotion. They can express all that they feel in the word "queer," and think no more of the matter. Types varying but little from the normal would not hold their attention for a moment. But if an author were to represent humanity as these people see it, the dullness of his books would be appalling, nor would the truth appear in such a perspective. The humor, the imagination, the fancy of Dickens, help us to realize what manner of man he is discussing as no ordinary description could. It is easy to note the play of the fancy and to distinguish behind it a wealth of accuracy in details which was possible only to the most observing of men.

Mr. Gissing does full justice to Dickens' humor, to his pathos and satire, and to his vivid descriptive powers. With no less of justice he ought to have eulogized his genius for infusing a dramatic interest into his stories which cannot be classed with the tawdry melodramatic. Our author objects to one famous episode in "Oliver Twist" that the fugitive Sykes, a common London burglar, could never have used such an expression as "wolves tear your throats." Perhaps not, but the fervor of the account of that chase after the murderer communicates itself to many who are not with the boy in the gallery. No writer in the language has anything like the number of intensely dramatic passages that may be found in Dickens, and none equals him in his finest work of this kind.

Mr. Gissing has much to say of Dickens' environment, of the England of his day, especially the England of the lower middle class, from which he sprang and which constituted the greater part of the English people. He finds in him the true expression of national life and sentiment, notes his complete independence of all literary schools, and his truth to himself, and adds: "The likelihood is that his unwavering consistency will stand him in better stead through the century to come than any amount of that artistic perfection, which only a small class can appreciate and enjoy."

There is no doubt that time is more likely to crown him than it is to crown any of his hostile critics. It is a misfortune not to have read and enjoyed him, and it is a pleasure to read such a highly laudatory and yet so discriminating and just an essay upon the novelist as this of Mr. Gissing. Lovers of Dickens will welcome it, and the critics will find it hard to answer if they keep close to the whole truth.



PIERROT RELIGIEUX.

VIEWS OF THE TEACHERS

SUGGESTIONS AS TO WORK IN CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ella F. Young Club Formally Replies to the Letter of Dr. W. R. Harper of the Board of Education — Recommendations Based on Actual Experience in Handling Pupils—Elimination of Obsolete Regulations Is Asked—"Fad" Question Discussed.

The Ella F. Young club of public school teachers has forwarded the following recommendations to Dr. W. R. Harper of the Board of Education in reply to a letter sent by him to the club:

In response to your courteous letter of Feb. 10, the Ella F. Young club begs leave to submit the following: The supervising power should be developing, not merely directive; the curriculum should be planned with reference to the factor for whom the schools exist; those who come daily into contact with this factor should have opportunity to voice its needs.

1. Such a revision of the rules of the Board of Education as will insure the elimination of obsolete regulations and the enforcement of those permitted to stand is desirable. The duties of all employés should be distinctly defined.

2. "Fads" exist only in the degree in which subjects are forced upon the child, in response to no demand from him, or continued after he has secured from them all that assists his development. The substitution of games and gymnastic apparatus for the military system of physical culture is a stride in advance. Since our best opportunity for permitting the child to express himself with brush, crayon, pencil, and pen do not come when he is required to use a book, we should suggest that drawing books and writing books be discarded. German and Latin should be optional, beginning in the seventh grade. The appointment of German teachers who possess scholastic attainments, a good English education, and skill in managing children would assist in placing German on a proper basis. Closer supervision of this important subject is urged. To insure the success of any subject, one supervisor should have charge of it from the kindergarten through the twelfth grade. Music and drawing will more surely keep out of the realm of "fads" when they are unified along the lines indicated.

Importance of Lower Grades.

3. As the majority of the pupils who enter the elementary schools do not reach the ninth grade, it is imperative to conduct the work for the benefit of the child as such, and not merely as a preparation for that grade. The supervision of the high schools by the assistant superintendents, whose elementary schools contribute to the membership of the high schools, would tend to harmonize the work and adapt it to the needs of both classes of schools. The free promotion to the ninth grade of teachers, who, through the teachers' college or in some other manner, have fitted themselves to meet the requirements of the high school teachers' examination, and who are recommended by their superintendents as capable of managing pupils, would relieve the high schools of one cause of weakness—viz.: the assignment of inexperienced teachers to one of the most serious transition periods in the school life of a child.

4. Though a diploma should not be expected by a pupil failing to complete the course, no pupil should be deprived of the privilege of continuing his high school course because of failure in one subject. Two admissions a year, one in September and one in February, would assist in holding pupils in the high school.

5. The custom of assigning a large number of children to a single teacher ignores the existence of visual and auditory defects. The necessity for securing a recitation takes precedence of allowance for such defects or for fatigue. Heroic efforts fail to induce the child to turn his data over in his mind, or to discriminate for himself when he is working against time. Intellectual development cannot result from such work. The teacher's efforts to keep a part of her pupils merely quiet deprives them of opportunity for choice. Necessity for the exercise of his will finds the child unprepared, because of his lack of will development. Unruly conduct and truancy are the natural outcome. Idleness and lack of concentration begin in first grade, where even the earnest efforts of the teacher cannot compensate for lack of time to show each child how to work. Instruction in the correct use of the English language is of great importance. The attempt to instruct large classes precludes the possibility of attention to a nice use of English in every subject. The considerations enumerated induce us to recommend that forty pupils should be the maximum number assigned to a division teacher, and that two teachers should be employed in every first grade room having a membership of more than thirty.

Trial Terms for Teachers.

6. It is urged that a term of trial be required before a teacher or a principal be permanently placed in a school, and that the principal be consulted in regard to the appointment of a teacher or her transfer into the school.

8. An equitable readjustment of salaries should be made.

9. In addition to her advanced methods of instruction, the pupil teacher needs to acquire the ability to keep a reasonable number of children properly employed at their seats. To this end, part of her practice work should be the management of a room, the membership of which approximates that of an ordinary schoolroom. Placing a normal school at a point central to the divisions of our city, or establishing such a school on the North Side, and another on the West Side, would make such practice work possible.

11. The kindergarten should be part of the school system.

12. The introduction of hand work into all the grades is desirable, but we would recommend facilities for conducting this work be provided at each and every school. All the material required for seat work, sense training, or other educational purposes should be furnished by the Board of Education. The introduction of new subjects or new methods should not depend upon the generosity or pecuniary resources of the teachers. The hand work should be the same for boys and girls until they reach the seventh grade, when some differentiation may be introduced.

13. Vacation schools for industrial work are indorsed. The equipment of school grounds in certain districts with apparatus for physical culture is recommended.

HARRIET N. WINCHELL, President.
GERTRUDE E. ENGLISH,
Chairman Committee Resolutions.

The paragraphs were numbered as above given, the numbers 4, 7, and 10 being omitted.

Old Method of Auction.

A curious ancient method of auctioning lands has just been observed at Old Bellingbroke, England, a village near the Lincolnshire coast. The company assembled at the village inn, and a tallow candle was then placed on the table and a pin inserted a short distance from the naked wick. A light was applied to the wick, and biddings began and were briskly continued until the tallow was burnt to the pin and the latter dropped. The last bidder before this occurred was declared the purchaser.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

One of Our Little Talks.

BY RALPH ALTON.

DOROTHY returned to town yesterday from Frawton, where she and George have been putting in their honeymoon.

I called on her this afternoon. She looked rather cheerful, considering the circumstances, and greeted me in her usual self-possessed style.

By the way, if there is anything I positively detest, it is to see a newly married man, supposedly well bred, stroke his wife's hair in my presence. I can stand his kissing her—if it is absolutely necessary—but the other shows such an odious sense of possession. Besides, that is something that Dorothy always did dislike. I don't suppose George has found it out yet.

After a time George considerately went out. There are some points about George that I admire.

"Well, Dorothy," said I, "are you——"

"Of course I am," she said in that impetuous way of hers, that always reminds me so irresistibly of a chicken grasping a long lost worm.

"O, well," said I, "very well, I've nothing more to say." And I groped for my hat.

"Now what do you mean?" she asked. "You have the most mysterious way about you at times, and you know I hate mystery."

"Your sex has, since that rather mysterious episode in the garden," I answered.

"But you surely don't mean—why, surely, marriage——"

"It is a good thing—in its place," said I, "but when marriage comes in at the door friends fall out of the window. You see——"

"But you don't think simply because I am married I am going to lose all my friendships?"

I must say I admired that "simply."

"No, I don't mean that. Only you might mislay some of them. Besides, consider George——"

"Yes," she said, slowly, "I have to."

"Unfortunately," I added.

"What's that?" she said, quickly.

"For you, of course," I explained.

"Yes," she said, but I could see she was a trifle puzzled.

"You see, I mean it is so much harder, in some cases, to think for two," I added.

"O, I see." Then after a moment, "Although George is clever."

"No one more so," I hastened to say.

"He is a dear boy," she said, meditatively. Don't you think so, Mr. Derrent?"

"Well, you married him," I answered. "Isn't that confirmation enough?"

Dorothy smiled, and then said: "Yes, but I really want to know whether you like him."

"He is more to be liked since you have married him than before that event," I said, "but I like him less. You see, I am perfectly frank."

"You have changed then," she said, rudely.

"Dorothy," I said, sadly, and rose to go.

She looked at me curiously, but said nothing. I was properly impressed by this rather unusual proceeding.

"Goodby," said I, in a deeply melancholy tone, at which I regret to say the dear girl broke into a smile.

Somehow or other this vexed me exceedingly, so I left. I sha'n't see her again until she gets into a proper frame of mind. I wonder have I any chance of meeting her at the Avons' tonight. I didn't intend going. They always have so many fat women and boys there. But still——

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Not since Queen Natalie of Servia was expelled from German territory a few days after her then 9-year-old boy (now King Alexander) had been torn from her side by the police authorities of Wiesbaden, acting under instructions from Berlin, has any woman of the royalty been subjected to any such gross official affront as that which the eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium has just undergone. For last Friday the Austro-Hungarian government issued directions to the police authorities of Agram to arrest the Princess at the Keglevich Castle, at which she has been staying for a fortnight, and to expel her from the empire, conducting her under escort to the frontiers thereof.

◆

Francis Joseph is so good-natured, so indulgent for offenses of every kind, especially those in which the fair sex play a part, that his action in manifesting so much harshness towards the Princess would be utterly incomprehensible were not his animosity towards King Leopold, and, in fact, towards the entire reigning house of Belgium, to be taken into consideration.

There is no love lost between the Emperor and the husband of the Princess. For Francis Joseph knows full well the part which Prince Philip of Coburg has played in the disgraceful circumstances which culminated in the death of the Crown Prince at Meyerling, and it is certainly not out of any friendly feeling for Prince Philip that he has given orders for the expulsion of Princess Louise.

It is understood that King Leopold feels most deeply the attitude of the Emperor towards his daughter. In fact, at the very last moment, after all the arrangements had been made for his trip to Vienna, three weeks ago, he suddenly countermanded them, in consequence, it is alleged, of an intimation which he received that his visit to the Austrian court would not be welcome, and that the Emperor had made up his mind to listen to nothing whatsoever in behalf of Princess Louise, of whose domestic quarrels, extravagances, and eccentricities he was heartily sick.

◆

In order to realize the ignominy of the treatment to which the Princess has been subjected, it must be borne in mind that expulsion, under the circumstances which have characterized the banishment of this brilliant scion of old world royalty from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is a measure ordinarily restricted to foreign adventuresses, and especially to foreign members of the half-world, who have behaved in such a manner as to give rise to public scandal.

Thus Ilona Barrison, the eldest of the so-called Barrison sisters, has just been expelled by the police from Germany at the instigation of the Prussian Diet, several members of which insisted that her behavior had become a source of public degradation and an offense to decency.

The American adventuress, Mrs. Hattie Blackford of Philadelphia, who figured so long in the half-world of Europe under the name of "Fanny Lear," was expelled by the Russian police from Russia after instigating her imperial lover, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, brother of Queen Olga of Greece, to steal not only the gems of his mother but likewise the jewels, icons, and treasures belonging to the imperial chapel, an offense for which he has been imprisoned ever since, although more than twenty years have elapsed since his conviction.

Mlle. de Sombreuil, a notorious Belgian adventuress; the German Baroness Kaula, who acted the part of Delilah to old General de Cissey when French Minister of War, and Baroness Kurth are the most notable cases of adventuresses expelled from France.

◆

These, then, are the sort of women with whom the ordinarily so kind and so lenient Emperor Francis Joseph has classed a royal Princess, who, ever since her marriage, nineteen years ago, has been treated as a member of the imperial Austrian family, and whose indiscretions, no matter how extravagant, certainly are entitled to some indulgence by reason of the disreputable character of her drunken and debauched husband.

Queen Natalie, it must be borne in mind, is not to the manor born nor of blood royal, so that Princess Louise is the first woman with royal blood in her veins who has ever been treated with so much indignity.

It is difficult to see what she will be able to do now, since she is liable to be recognized and exposed to all sorts of unpleasantness, no matter where she takes up her residence in Europe, and I should not be at all astonished, under the circumstances, if she were eventually to make her home, under an assumed name, in this country.

◆

Of royal Princes who have been expelled by the police there is Don Carlos of Spain, who has, on at least three occasions, been turned out of France at the request of the Spanish government and escorted to the frontier between gendarmes. The same fate overtook the late Prince Napoleon, popularly known as "Plon-Plon," while the Count of Paris and his son, the Duke of Orleans, have each of them on two occasions been conducted by police officers to the frontiers of France.

Still, at the same time, these and other analogous cases of the expulsion of royal Princes have been due to political reasons, and not, as in the case of Princess Louise of Belgium and of Coburg, on the score of grave impropriety.

◆

Socially the Princess is as dead as Princess Elvira of Bourbon, the daughter of Don Carlos, who fled with the Roman painter Folchi, and henceforth she will belong to that large tribe of titled "declassées" who constitute what may be described as the shade to the brilliancy of royalty.

One of the most conspicuous members thereof in times gone by was the mother-in-law of Queen Victoria, who was divorced by her brutal husband, after she had sought refuge and consolation for his ill-treatment by flight with a handsome young cavalry officer, precisely as has been the case with Princess Louise of Belgium.

◆

For how little mushroom titles count in Europe among the old aristocracy is strikingly demonstrated in connection with the marriage of the daughter and heiress of the great German lead pencil manufacturer, Faber, whose name is known in every country where pencils are in use. A multimillionaire, Faber secured from the late King of Bavaria first of all the rank of noble and then the title of Baron.

His daughter is now marrying Count Alexander von Castell, whose family is one of the most illustrious of the old Bavarian nobility, occupying several seats in the Bavarian Chamber of Peers. In spite of the enormous wealth and of the baronial coronet of the bride, the Castell family insists that the marriage is to such an extent a mésalliance that the children of the union are to be debarred from the time-honored privileges and prerogatives of this "mediatized" house, and will have no right to any share in its landed possessions nor to any seats in the House of Lords.

◆

Not only this, but the bridegroom himself has been compelled to resign all his rights and privileges as a member of a mediatized or once sovereign family, precisely in the same manner as was the case with Count Pappenheim when he married Miss Wheeler of Philadelphia.

Count Castell has, however, got even with his family to a certain extent by quartering his bride's arms with his own and assuming her family name of Faber in connection with that of Castell, which is, of course, gall and wormwood to his relatives.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of This Week's Events—Coffin-Collins Wedding at St. James' Church.

The following is the calendar of society events for the week:

Today—Miss Ethel Richardson, 47 Bellevue place, a dinner for Miss Coffin and Mr. Collins.

Tomorrow—Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Merrill Jr., their second post-nuptial reception at 1816 Prairie avenue. Miss Annie Rogers, 370 Ontario street, a dinner for Miss Coffin and Mr. Collins. Mrs. L. B. Stephens, 2713 Prairie avenue, a dinner. Mrs. John Lewis Cochran, 591 North State street, a vaudeville entertainment. Mrs. W. H. Moore, 5132 Washington avenue, a reception in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Frasher, the Kenwood, a dinner. Wedding of Miss Julia Meyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Meyer, to Mr. Henry S. Fuld at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Unity club, 3140 Indiana avenue.

Wednesday—Wedding of Miss Ella Louise Love, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Love, 381 Oak street, to Mr. Warren L. Beckwith at 8 o'clock at St. Chrysostom's Church.

Thursday—Wedding of Miss Ruth Howell Coffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Coffin, to Mr. Kreigh Collins, at 8 o'clock in the evening at St. James' Episcopal Church. Wedding of Miss Ida Bell Adair, sister of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Bell, to Mr. Hiram Parshall Thompson at 8:30 o'clock at 357 La Salle avenue. Wedding of Miss Mary Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mortimer Parker, to Mr. Louis Chapin Penfield at 8:30 o'clock at 4535 Lake avenue. An entertainment at the residence of Mrs. William E. Hale, 4545 Drexel boulevard, for the benefit of the woman's dormitory of Beloit College.

◆

The second of a series of subscription recitals will be given on next Monday at 11 o'clock at the Hotel Metropole.

◆

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace S. Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lockwood of Los Angeles, Cal., to Mr. Edward Pierson Allen.

The marriage of Miss Anna Brill, 2151 Fulton avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., to Mr. Samuel Hofman of Chicago, will take place on Monday, April 25.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Ortman, after a trip to Hawaii and the Pacific coast, have returned to the city and will occupy their new house at 39 Cedar street.

Mrs. John B. Drake, Miss Helen Drake, Miss Lillian Drake, and Miss Ethel Long have gone to Washington.

Mrs. L. C. Rollo, Mrs. Walter Patteson, and Mrs. W. H. Alsip have gone to New York.

◆

Over $400 was realized from the bazaar given on Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Orson Smith, 41 Bellevue place, for the benefit of the Passavant Hospital.

A musicale was given at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham, 15 Walton place, on Saturday afternoon for the benefit of the Home for Crippled Children.

Novel Window Glass.

A novel sort of window glass has been invented. Persons on the inside of the house can see through it, but it is opaque to those on the outside.

"The one pure soap for all purposes is 'Ivory.' For laundry, toilet, or bath," writes Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Sherman street.

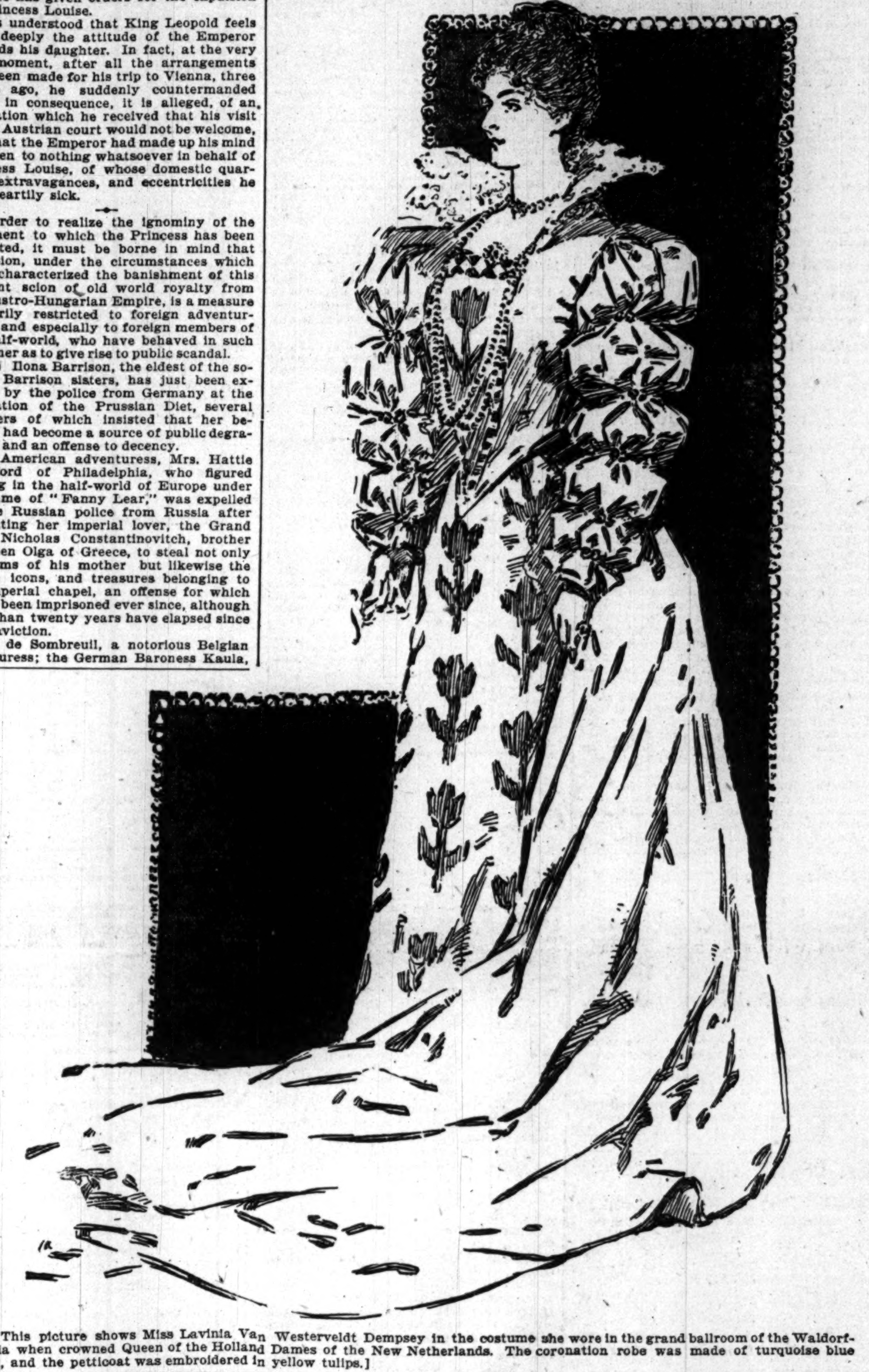
QUEEN COMES TO TOWN.

LIVINIA I. WILL ATTEND THE HOLLAND BANQUET TONIGHT.

Arrives from New York Early in the Evening and Will Be an Honored Guest at Kinsley's — Crown and Royal Robes Are Left Behind—Miss Dempsey Is a Descendant of William of Orange — Novel Affair Is Arranged.

Lavinia I., the only Queen who dwells on American soil, will sit tonight in the place of honor at the right side of Peter Van Schaack at the banquet given at Kinsley's by the Holland society of Chicago to celebrate the birthday of William the Silent, Prince of Orange. Her Majesty will arrive from New York early in the evening, and the only purpose of her coming to Chicago is to be present at the gathering of Western Hollanders. Queen Lavinia, basing, as she does, her right to her title of Queen of the Hollanders of the New Netherlands upon her descent from Prince William himself, was regarded by the directors of the Chicago society as a desirable guest.

QUEEN LAVINIA I., GUEST OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY TONIGHT.



[This picture shows Miss Lavinia Van Westerveldt Dempsey in the costume she wore in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria when crowned Queen of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands. The coronation robe was made of turquoise blue velvet, and the petticoat was embroidered in yellow tulips.]

Queen Lavinia has sent telegraphic word that she will bring with her no robes of state, and that her retinue will be confined to her brother, G. C. Dempsey. She will not be met by any committee of the Chicago society when she steps from the Pennsylvania train, she having expressed the wish that no ostentation should mark her coming.

Although the Dutchmen of Chicago will receive Queen Lavinia as the acredited representative of the Hollanders of Staten Island, they will not tender her any of the regal honors which were offered her in New York when she was crowned. The Chicago Netherlanders will not place Queen Lavinia in a chair of state. She will sit at the speakers' table here, and her plain banquet chair will rest on the common level. In spite, however, of the democratic style of the entertainment which will be given her at Kinsley's, Miss Lavinia Van Westerveldt Dempsey, her Majesty's everyday name, will be a most important personage at the banquet.

An elaborate address of welcome has been prepared for her by Vice President Peter Van Schaack, and she will be called upon to respond with an answer equally formal. It was conceded that her toast must flavor of the spirit of the potentate. It was supposed that the absence of the throne would preclude the wearing of the golden symbol of her rank.

The banquet will be held on the green of a Dutch village. For days artists have been engaged in the painting of the scenery, which will transform the banquet hall into a canal-divided and tulip-bordered Holland town. One end of the table will be on the bank of the canal and the other will come close to the rows of shops, over which will appear the names of the burgers seated at the board. William A. Dyche, Mayor of Evanston, and a stalwart Hollandais, will be the burgomaster.

The village will be an exact reproduction, and the waiters will be attired as Dutch servants. The menu itself will be printed in Dutch. Peter Van Schaack, in view of the weight of executive functions devolving on him through the inability of Mr. William Van Benthuysen, President of the society, to come on from New York, will not act as the toastmaster, that place being filled by Henry D. Lloyd.

As the program has been arranged, Mr. Van Schaack must deliver an address as President, besides the speech of welcome to Queen Lavinia, but he said yesterday that he intended to call upon Mr. George Birkhoff Jr., the Dutch Consul in Chicago, to pay the verbal respects to her Majesty.

The program of toasts is as follows:

"An Heroic Era"........General John C. Black
"Dutch Arts"....The Rev. John Henry Barrows
"Golden Days of the Dutch Republic"
..........................The Rev. C. J. Little
"Dutchmen in Municipal Life"..William A. Dyche
"Pilgrim Fathers of the West"...Professor H.
...................E. Dosker of Holland, Mich.
"The Day We Celebrate"........John Vennema

The banquet will be served at 6:30 o'clock. It is possible the Hollanders may adopt resolutions on the Spanish-American situation.

Austin Women's Club Election.

The Austin Women's club will hold its annual election of officers at the clubrooms this afternoon.

A Deep Cut in Pianos and Organs.

The following are a few of the many bargains we are offering to immediate purchasers:

Used Reed Organs, $10 to $25. $3 cash, $2 per mo.
New Reed Organs, $40 $5 cash, $3 per mo.
Used Square Pianos, $15 to $50. $5 cash, $3 per mo.
Used Upright Pianos, $75 to $125. $7 cash, $4 per mo.
New Upright Pianos, $160 to $195. (Eastern makes.) $8 cash, $5. per mo.
Used Grand Pianos, $200 to $350.
New Kimball Pianos, dropped from catalogue on account of change in design of case only, at a liberal discount.

All used instruments, bought at this sale, are returnable within two years and full amount paid will be allowed towards any new piano in our stock, at full list price.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash Ave., So. of Jackson.

MAJESTIC

For Gas or Coal.

In the spring you can purchase our Combination Range, which burns either gas or coal. In this

Majestic Combination

range you have a range for summer or winter. Made of steel and malleable iron—two in one—at a little more than the price of one.

For cook book, giving also information of the range, call on or write to
John D. Bangs & Co., 274-276 Wabash Ave.
Distributors for Chicago.

Or for address of nearest dealer and cook book, write
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

PILES

"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

BABY HUMORS

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and blood.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

BABY BLEMISHES Prevented and Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

KNOX Sailor Straw Hats.
The Correct Style 1898 Now Ready and Guaranteed. Mail orders wanted.
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
(Palmer House Block.)

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Paint often enough, and put on the best you can get—Devoe. That's paint economy.
Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

KODAKS SWEET, WALLACH & CO.
84 Wabash,
Ground Floor, opp. Field's.

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SEA SHORE.
For Sale or to Let.
Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, Near Boston, Mass.

50 acres of land. Two fine large houses and one cottage, all with stables. Fully furnished. Write for full particulars to CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, 18 Postoffice Square, Boston, Mass.

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The new science of drugless healing. Full course on treatment or scholarship only at Chicago SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 4th floor Auditorium. Sanitarium in connection.

THE CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE
WILL MOVE MAY 1ST from Central Music Hall to its NEW BUILDING, 202 MICHIGAN-BLVD.
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY

EASY FOR CHIC

St. Louis Is Beaten b
of 14 to 1.

TEN RUNS IN ONE

Burns' Men Have an A
in the Pennant R

THEY BAT AND FIEL

Cincinnati Defeats Clevelan
and Pittsburg Wi

GAMES ON LOCAL BAL

	W.	L.	Pct.	
Chicago	2	0	1.000	Louisville
Boston	1	0	1.000	Cleveland
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	New Yo
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	Washingt
Cincinnati	2	1	.667	Philadelph
Pittsburg	2	1	.667	St. Louis

Yesterday's Gam

Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 4.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Louisville.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Baltimore at Washington.

PLAY AMID THE FIR

Colts Hammer Out a Victor
tle Trouble—Some Da
Fielding.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—[
thousand people swarmed th
porary stands erected on the ru
man's Park and formed in circ
field today, cheering and moan
cago trounced the Browns by
to 1.

The game promised much un
for Carsey's floaters were fo
big batters, but in that round C
with a vengeance and piled up t
After that two other pitche
handicraft, but, while they
manufacture of runs, the lea
less. Besides, Hurst's Hiberni
fathom the twirling of Thorn
measley little tally was the res
efforts.

Thornton was fast, but in the
ened to be wild. After the
clinched he kept speeding th
alley so fast that all the Brown
were befuddled. The fielding b
ton was fast and beautiful. Co
Ryan, Lange, and Donahue ge
game with applause-breeding
plays. The team played the g
stage save in the last round, w
of wild base-running cost a c
Rain threatened to intercede fo
before the fifth, but held off.

Von der Ahe worked a petit
on the public today. The price
announced was 25 cents, but aft
people had gone into the grou
crowd still surged around the i
trances the price was raised
comers paid 50 cents.

Close for Three Inni

The story of the game is no
telling. After Kilroy had per
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Chicago retired easily in th
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Dahlen vetoed their chances
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and coming up with the ball i
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Carsey's finish came in the fou
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First Eight Men Re

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and six scored. Dahlen bunted
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At the close of the eighth Ry
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sprang into the air, did a twi
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Crowd Presses the Pla

At the start of the ninth the
gruntled by the overwhelming
deserted their seats and pushe
field until the teams were
pressed ball in a tennis court ar
ed up by a wall of cheering pe
advantage resulted, however,
pushed up a perpendicular fly
two drove liners squarely into
Chicago's second victory had be
The score:

CHICAGO.

AB R BH PO A E

[illegible]

Totals..44 14 13 27 13 2

ST. LOUIS.

AB R BH PO A E

[illegible]

Notes of the Gam

Walter Woods staid in the hote

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PHOTOGRAPHY

EASY FOR CHICAGOS.

St. Louis Is Beaten by a Score of 14 to 1.

TEN RUNS IN ONE INNING.

Burns' Men Have an Actual Lead in the Pennant Race.

THEY BAT AND FIELD WELL.

Cincinnati Defeats Cleveland, 12 to 1, and Pittsburg Wins.

GAMES ON LOCAL BALL FIELDS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	2	0	1.000	Louisville	1	2	.333
Boston	1	0	1.000	Cleveland	1	2	.333
Baltimore	1	0	1.000	New York	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000	Washington	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	2	1	.667	Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Pittsburg	2	1	.667	St. Louis	0	2	.000

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 4.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Louisville.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Baltimore at Washington.

PLAY AMID THE FIRE RUINS.

Colts Hammer Out a Victory with Little Trouble—Some Dazzling Fielding.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—[Special.]—Six thousand people swarmed the flimsy temporary stands erected on the ruins of Sportsman's Park and formed in circle around the field today, cheering and moaning while Chicago trounced the Browns by a score of 14 to 1.

The game promised much until the fourth, for Carsey's floaters were fooling Burns' big batters, but in that round Chicago batted with a vengeance and piled up ten tall tallies. After that two other pitchers tried their handicraft, but, while they checked the manufacture of runs, the lead was hopeless. Besides, Hurst's Hibernians could not fathom the twirling of Thornton, and one measley little tally was the result of all their efforts.

Thornton was fast, but in the start threatened to be wild. After the victory was clinched he kept speeding them down the alley so fast that all the Browns, save Dowd, were befuddled. The fielding behind Thornton was fast and beautiful, Connor, Dahlen, Ryan, Lange, and Donahue getting into the game with applause-breeding catches and plays. The team played the game at every stage save in the last round, when two bits of wild base-running cost a couple of runs. Rain threatened to intercede for the Browns before the fifth, but held off.

Von der Ahe worked a petit larceny trick on the public today. The price of admission announced was 25 cents, but after a thousand people had gone into the grounds and the crowd still surged around the improvised entrances the price was raised and the later comers paid 50 cents.

Close for Three Innings.

The story of the game is not long in the telling. After Kilroy had perished, Lange cracked a hot liner over second. He went to third on Mahoney's muff of a throw, but was sent back to second because the ball went in the crowd. Dahlen popped up a weak fly, but Everitt slashed a liner into the crowd, and took the alloted three pillows, only to be left. Dowd raised St. Louis stock by opening with a hit. Thornton's pretty fielding retired Turner, and Connor's beautiful stop of Holmes' hot jumper made the second out. Clements was hit, but in the pinch Cross fouled to Donahue.

Chicago retired easily in the next two rounds. St. Louis made a strong bid for tallies in the second. With two out Bierbauer drew a base, and Carsey hit safely. Dahlen vetoed their chances by throwing himself in front of Dowd's sizzling bounder, and coming up with the ball in time to force Carsey.

Carsey's finish came in the fourth. Everitt started the bombardment by smashing a triple into the crowd in center. Ryan lashed a liner to left, which Holmes knocked down, but could not field. McCormick banged a triple over the crowd in left. Bierbauer messed Connor's grounder, and Donahue bred more runs by driving a three-baser to right. Kilroy hit safely, and Mahoney fumbled Lange's bunt.

First Eight Men Reach Base.

The first eight men reached first safely and six scored. Dahlen bunted and Kilroy was called out in an eyelash finish at third. Everitt singled and Ryan hit for three bases and scored the tenth tally on Cross' fumble. Not much interest attached to the game after that.

Smiling "Pete" Daniels did a two-round skit, following Carsey, in the fifth. Kilroy's nice double and Cross' miscue added to Chicago's account and two errors and McCormick's hit made another in the sixth. Hughey succeeded Daniels and did almost as well as Mr. Riley, the song canonized hotelkeeper. Donahue was on base in the last round by virtue of an error, when Thornton hit for two bases. Kilroy fanned. Lange hit to Carsey and Donahue was snowed at the plate and Thornton bulled off of third and was tagged out.

During all this offensive work Chicago was playing magnificently in the defensive. Dowd and Turner singled successively to open the fifth, but Donahue by a quick snap throw caught Turner off first and no runs came. Cross led the sixth with a triple and counted with the Browns' only run on Hill's out. At the start of the eighth Hughey drove a low liner to center. Lange went lumbering across, rolling like a derailed engine at top speed, stuck out one hand and plucked the ball off an air wave with his finger nails.

At the close of the eighth Ryan ran twisting backwards under Hall's hard hit fly, sprang into the air, did a twisting somersault, shot up one hand, and descended to the earth with the ball.

Crowd Presses the Players.

At the start of the ninth the villagers, disgruntled by the overwhelming of their pets, deserted their seats and pushed in upon the field until the teams were playing compressed ball in a tennis court area, surrounded by a wall of cheering people. No disadvantage resulted, however, for Crooks pushed up a perpendicular fly and the next two drove liners squarely into Lange's trap. Chicago's second victory had been clinched. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Kilroy, rf	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Lange, cf	6	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Dahlen, ss	5	1	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Everitt, 1b	5	2	3	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Ryan, lf	4	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
McC'm'k, 3b	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Connor, 2b	5	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Donahue, c	4	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thornton, p	4	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	44	14	13	27	13	2	1	6	2	6	5

ST. LOUIS.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Dowd, cf	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Turner, rf	4	0	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Clements, c	3	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cross, ss	4	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mahoney, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	2	0	1	0	2	2
Hall, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
B'rbauer, 2b	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Crooks, 2b	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Carsey, p	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daniels, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hughey, p	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	6	27	12	9	0	4	2	2	7

Chicago	1	0	0	10	1	2	0	0	0	—14
Base hits	2	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	—13
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Base hits	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—6

Place and date—St. Louis, Mo., April 17. Two-base hits—Kilroy, Ryan, Thornton. Three-base hits—Everitt [2], Ryan, McCormick, Donahue, Cross. Hit by pitched ball—Donahue, Clements. Umpire—O'Day. Assistant—McDonald. Time of game—2:00.

Notes of the Game.

Walter Woods staid in the hotel today, saying it was just as bad to watch a Sunday game as to play. T. Donahue claims Woods is a hypocrite, because he eats meat on Friday and won't play ball on Sunday.

Tomorrow Friend will pitch against Pete Daniels.

The future of a trio of the Chicago club is agitating the ranks. Briggs, Decker, and Kittridge are uneasy. Decker was held because St. Louis refused to let him go to Omaha, and he does not like the deal given him. Kittridge is laid off and Briggs is not being allowed to work. It is probable one of the Chicago pitchers will go as soon as Callahan settles to his gait or a berth is opened.

OTHER CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 1.

Cincinnati, O., April 17.—Kelb was given miserable support in the first inning today, and this, together with two triples and a single, gave the Reds seven runs. After the first inning Kelb fared better.

Hawley was in fine form and had the visitors at his mercy. The fielding of Irwin, Wallace, Corcoran, and McPhee was the best ever seen here. A crowd of 15,504 witnessed the game. A ground rule giving three bases on a ball hit into the crowd was established. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, cf	1	3	1	0	0	S'k'l'xis, lf	0	1	3	1	0
Smith, lf	1	1	3	0	0	McKean, ss	0	0	0	3	2
Beckley, 1b	1	0	7	0	0	Childs, 2b	0	0	3	4	2
Miller, rf	2	1	3	0	0	Wallace, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
McPhee, 2b	2	2	5	2	0	McAleer, cf	0	2	2	0	0
C'rcoran, ss	2	1	2	3	1	Blake, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	3	2	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	0	15	1	0
Peitz, c	0	0	3	1	0	Criger, c	1	1	1	2	0
Hawley, p	2	2	0	1	0	Kelb, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	12	11	27	9	1	Totals	1	5	27	17	4

Cincinnati	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—12
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Stolen base—Holliday. Three-base hits—McPhee [2], Holliday, Corcoran, Miller, Criger. Double plays—Sockalexis-Childs, McPhee-Beckley. First on balls—By Hawley, 4; by Kelb, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Kelb, 3. Struck out—Hawley, 1. Time—1:55. Umpires—Swartwood and Wood.

Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 4.

Louisville, Ky., April 17.—Tannehill won his own game today. Besides keeping the Colonels' hits scattered he knocked out a home run, which brought in the winning run. "Dummy" Hoy batted in three of the Colonels' four runs. About 13,000 people saw the game, and ground rules had to be adopted on account of the crowd in the field. A hit into the crowd entitled the batter to three bases. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Padden, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	Hoy, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Ritchey, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	5	0	0	F. Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	0
M'Cart'y, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Wagner, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Davis, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	Nance, rf	1	2	2	0	1
Gray, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Carey, 1b	0	2	12	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Cl'ngm'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Schriver, c	0	0	4	1	0	Wilson, c	1	3	4	2	0
T'nhill, p	1	1	0	2	0	Frazer, p	2	1	1	5	0
Totals	5	8	27	11	0	Totals	4	12	27	13	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0—5
Louisville	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0—4

Stolen bases—Padden, Gray. Two base hits—Hoy [2], Nance, Wilson. Three base hits—Carey, Davis. Home run—Tannehill. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 2; off Tannehill, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gray. Struck out—By Frazer, 2; by Tannehill, 2. Passed ball—Schriver. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 8. Time—1:58. Umpires—Cushman and Heidler.

AMONG THE LOCAL PLAYERS.

Marquettes Start the Season with a Victory Over the Featherstones—Good Left-Hander.

The Marquettes opened the season yesterday by taking into camp the Featherstones before a fairly large crowd at Union Park. The score was 5 to 4. The Marquettes started out with their old time dash. Munck, the new south paw find of Manager Keary, proved to be a good one. He makes the runner hug the bases. Long pitched the first five innings in masterly form, allowing but three hits. Kerns of the Featherstones, who was well supported by his clubmates, pitched a good game, holding down the Marquettes to six hits. Score:

M'rquettes.	R	H	P	A	E	F't'rs'nes.	R	H	P	A	E
Todd, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Hassett, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Lagen, rf	2	1	2	0	0	F'zem'n, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Jackson, 1b	1	2	10	0	1	Condon, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Dickey, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Andrews, c	0	1	5	0	1
Alberts, ss	0	1	2	1	1	Passell, 3b	0	0	0	4	5
Pietz, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Meehan, ss	0	1	1	3	2
Yone, c	1	1	3	0	1	Callah'n, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Long, p, rf	1	0	1	2	0	Holy, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Munck, p, rf	0	0	0	2	0	Kerns, p	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	5	6	21	10	3	Totals	4	8	21	12	8

Marquettes	2	0	1	0	0	2	0—5
Featherstones	0	0	0	0	1	3	0—4

Two-base hit—Condon. Struck out—By Long, 4; by Munck, 2; by Kerns, 4. Bases on balls—By Long, 3; by Kerns, 4. Umpire—Hewitt.

North Chicagos, 11; Nationals, 5.

The North Chicago ball club yesterday defeated the Nationals by a score of 11 to 5. Otto Schmit's batting was a feature. Score:

N. Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Nationals.	R	B	P	A	E
Lippert, lf	1	1	2	0	0	O'R'rke, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Schmit, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Scholle, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Ortman, 2b	2	2	4	2	0	Simon, 1b	1	0	6	0	3
Harlan, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	Carroll, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Kurtz, c	0	1	2	2	0	Benner, c	1	1	2	1	0
O.Sc'mit, ss	3	3	2	2	0	Rietz, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
A.Heim, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Lebbin, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wiggin, p	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, p	0	0	1	0	0
O.Heim, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Figg, rf	0	1	3	1	0
Totals	11	11	18	8	0	Totals	5	6	18	8	3

North Chicago	2	0	4	0	1	4—11
Nationals	0	0	0	4	0	1—5

YOUNG'S ADVICE TO UMPIRES.

League President Assures Them They Will Be Supported—Games Stopped by Rain or Darkness.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—To the Umpires of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs—Gentlemen: The gentlemen selected to fill the arduous and important positions of league umpires for 1898 are all men of experience, and it seems almost unnecessary for me to issue any special instructions for their guidance.

The first and most important requisite is absolute honesty of purpose. Second, enforce the rules just as they are written, not arbitrarily but firmly. Let the contestants understand from the first that you intend to be master of the situation; to discharge your duties to the very best of your ability without the slightest fear or favor, and the battle so far as you each individually is concerned is won and your success assured. It is also important that you should be on the alert and be as near the point where a play is made, which calls for the exercise of your best judgment in rendering a decision, as it is possible.

Study the rules carefully and be perfect master of every one. If there is any rule in the book about which you have the slightest doubt let me know and I will take pleasure at all times in giving you any information desired. It is extremely important that your rulings upon every question of law should be uniform.

I cannot too strongly urge you not to permit any wrangling or unnecessary delay in the game. The patrons who support the game pay to see a lively as well as a skillful exhibition, and it is the duty of every umpire, so far as he can, to please them. Too much time is often wasted in getting the "batter up" and players taking their positions in he field. I think you will always find the Captains and the players ready to coöperate with you if you are alive yourself to its importance and request them to do so.

If any umpire fails this year, with the support which the law affords him and which was made to be strictly enforced, he can offer no satisfactory excuse for such a failure. If any law is wrong that fact can only be demonstrated by its strict enforcement. Players and patrons alike will soon find out whether you are weak or strong, and they are quick to appreciate a man who is firm and unyielding in doing what he believes to be right, even though they may differ with him as to a matter of judgment.

If you render a decision hastily and are fearful that you may have made a mistake you cannot possible make a greater mistake than to try to "even it up."

If both Captains agree to commence a game in a drizzling rain (unless requested by both Captains to discontinue), finish it, unless the rain should increase to such an extent as to drive all spectators from the open seats, or in your judgment it be too severe for anything like fair playing. The calling of time or game on account of rain calls for the exercise of your best judgment and the exercise of firmness in enforcing the same. The calling of game on account of rain before a sufficient number of innings is played to constitute a game always leads to endless trouble and complications, and an invariable loss to the home club unless rain checks have previously been issued. This should be avoided if it is possible to do so.

Do anything at all times that both Captains request you to do, and leave the responsibility with them, except if double games are played in one afternoon, and the first game is a long one, call play for the second game within ten minutes after the termination of the first, regardless of the time remaining or the chances of completing any number of innings. The public have rights in such a case which you are bound to respect. You should continue play until the game is finished or called on account of darkness.

Please send me if possible before the commencement of the season a complete list of the hotels where you will stop or where a telegram will reach you in each of the twelve league cities.

The resolution known as the Brush resolution, which was unanimously adopted at our recent meeting held in St. Louis (which also met with the expressed approval of every representative of the press present), having for its special object the elevation of the game, by the suppression of the well-known objectionable features which have heretofore existed, and which have unquestionably driven from the field thousands of our best patrons, must be strictly and intelligently enforced. No umpire can expect to remain on the league staff if he lacks the courage to perform his plain duty. As above stated, the officials, patrons, and players will soon find out whether you are, in all respects, competent to fill the important and honorable positions to which you have been appointed. I would advise that before every game the two umpires call the playing managers and Captains together and remind them of the coaching rules, and that removal from the game will certainly follow their infraction. They know all this as well as you do, but they cannot know it too often.

Your attention is also called to the paragraph in the league constitution which makes an umpire liable to a fine for any failure to enforce the rules. This law has been a dead letter in the past, but will not in the future if any right opportunity is presented for its enforcement. Treat players courteously, both on and off the ball field, and by so doing, you will have a right to expect the same treatment from them.

In conclusion I cannot urge you too strongly to be perfectly fearless in rendering any decision that you believe is right and in accordance with your best judgment, and having rendered your decision, let it be final and irrevocable, and permit no disputes or arguments. The players and patrons alike respect a man who has the courage of his convictions, even though they think he has erred in judgment; but right or wrong, they have no use for a weakling, and his life as an umpire has and always will be short. Yours truly,

N. E. YOUNG, President.

START IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE

First Championship Game to Be Played Wednesday—Complete List of Players.

The championship season in the Western league will start on Wednesday. President Johnson yesterday expressed himself gratified with the outlook for his organization, which has grown in strength yearly for several seasons. The new Omaha club has got together a promising looking team and Mr. Johnson says his league has not only the strongest staff of umpires it ever has had, but the best any league ever had. Pitcher Daub, formerly of Brooklyn, and Joe Schrall, an outfielder, who led the Central league last season with an average of .420, were signed by Omaha Saturday and the club has claimed Frank Houseman, released by St. Louis.

There will be only one game on Wednesday, the opening of the season in other cities coming on Thursday. This is because there will be no Sunday game at Indianapolis. The opening day games, together with the umpires assigned by President Johnson in each city, are as follows:

Detroit at Indianapolis. Umpire, Sheridan.
St. Paul at Omaha. Umpire, Cantillon.
Minneapolis at Kansas City. Umpire, Haskell.
Milwaukee at Columbus. Umpire, Manassau.

President Johnson furnished the following complete list of players of Western league clubs:

Columbus—T. J. Loftus, manager; Buckley, Sullivan, catchers; McDermott, Jones ("Bumpus"), Streit, Evans, pitchers; Tebeau, first base and captain; Genins, second base; Hulen, shortstop; Wolverton, third base; Mertes, Lally, Frank, and Butler, outfielders; Kuehne, substitute.

Detroit—Frank Graves, manager; Twineham and Raffert, catchers; Thomas, Irwin, Elliott, and Hahn, pitchers; Dillard, first base; Piper, second base; Hines, shortstop; Richter, third base; Davis, Nicholls, and Dungan, outfielders.

Indianapolis—Kahoe and Lynch, catchers; Scott, Foreman, Phillips, Dammon, Hawley, Knepper, pitchers; Motz, first base; Stewart, second base; Allen, shortstop and manager; Hoffmeister, third base; Hogriever, Flynn, and Flemming, outfielders.

Milwaukee—Connie Mack, manager; Speer, Raih, catchers; Reidy, Terry, Barnes, Rettger, Taylor, Poppalau, pitchers; Stafford, first base; Daly, second base; Leewe, shortstop; Myers, third base; Weaver, Nichol, Waldron, and Shock, fielders.

St. Paul—C. A. Comiskey, manager; Spies, catcher; Cross, Phyle, Denzer, Mullane, Fricken, pitchers; Glasscock, first base; Glenalvin, second base; Shugart, shortstop; Gillen, third base; Miller, Preston, Burke, fielders; Hollingsworth and Gier, substitutes.

Minneapolis—G. H. Schmelz, manager; Dixon, Ritter, catchers; Sonier, Figgemier, Phillippi, Norton, Mullaney, pitchers; Werden, first base; Smith, second base; Ball, shortstop; Reilly, third base; Parrott, Compau, Letcher, Morgan, fielders.

Omaha—McCauley, Blanford, catchers; Fisher, manager, captain, and pitcher; Daub, Haggerman, Turner, Monroe, pitchers; Lyons, first base; Roat, second base; Eustace, shortstop; McKinney, third base; Burnett, Griffin, Schrall, McKibben, Lowler, fielders.

Kansas City—J. H. Manning, manager; Merritt, catcher; Pardee, Meredith, Gear, Egan, pitchers; Rothfuss, first base; Viox, second base; Connaughton, shortstop; Perry, third base; Frisbee, Slagle, McVicker, fielders.

Outfielder Burnett, signed by Omaha, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to join the club.

DEATH OF "BOBBY" MATTHEWS

Famous Pitcher Passes Away in a Sanitarium Near Baltimore.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.—A private telegram received here today announces the death in an institution near Baltimore of "Bobby" Matthews, the great baseball pitcher. Matthews was about 45 years of age, and retired from the professional ball field in 1890, after fully twenty years' service in the profession, during all of which time he held a high reputation as a pitcher. No other ball pitcher, with the exception of Galvin, ever held himself in the first class for scarcely more than half that length of time. Matthews started in as a professional away back in the '70s with the Kekiangas of Fort Wayne, Ind., and in subsequent years played with the Lord Baltimores, Boston, Mutuals of New York, and Athletics of Philadelphia, and other clubs. Matthews was attacked with paresis about two years ago, and had since been in a Baltimore institution for treatment.

Eastern Leaguers in Revolt.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 17.—[Special.]—From some of the members of the Syracuse baseball club, which has just returned from its spring trip, it is learned that the Eastern league may before long have a revolt among its players. The trouble is caused by all the clubs keeping within the $200 salary limit and the shortening of the playing season to four and a half months. Last year the players signed contracts for four and a half months, but were paid for five. This year nearly all signed, before the schedule meeting, the same kind of a contract, many of them signing for $100 a month less than they got last year, expecting to play five months. The kick started as soon as the schedule was published and many of the players claim they were bunkoed. As far as can be learned there will be no actual revolt, but the players will refuse to play on Sunday, their contracts not calling for Sunday playing. This would mean a big loss to all the clubs, as Sunday ball is allowed in Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Providence.

Rock Island, 7; Oak Park, 4.

Rock Island, Ill., April 17.—[Special.]—The game between Rock Island and Oak Park today resulted in the defeat of the latter by a score of 7 to 4. It was a fairly good game, and was largely attended. The score:

Rock Island	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3—7	—10	—1
Oak Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4	—7	—4

Two-base hits—Rock Island, Dillon, Warner, Strauss [2]; Oak Park, Mason, Johnson [2], Gertenrich, J. Parker. Stolen bases—Rock Island, Kyllen. Bases on balls—Off Young, Rock Island, 4; off Parker, Oak Park, 4. Struck out—By Young, 6; by Parker, 9. Umpire—Miller.

Dolan Released by Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., April 17.—[Special.]—Shortstop Dolan has been given notice of release by the Louisville club. Pitcher Hastings and Outfielder Ganzel of the Pittsburg club are ill of malaria, being unable to leave their rooms at the Louisville Hotel.

Milwaukee, 12; Canton, 9.

Canton, O., April 17.—[Special.]—Milwaukee's team of the Western league played Canton of the Interstate league today. Attendance, 2,000. Score:

Canton	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	3	0—9
Milwaukee	2	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	*—12

Toledo, 11; Columbus, 9.

Columbus, O., April 17.—Exhibition game:

Columbus	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	1—9	13	12
Toledo	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—11	11	8

Batteries—Wright and Streit; Slagle and Arthur.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Dayton, O.—Indianapolis team of Western league, 6; Dayton of Interstate, 5. Batteries—Foreman, Hawley, and Kahoe; Brown and Zigler.

At Burlington, Ia.—Burlington, Western association, 4; Jacksonville, 5.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Cedar Rapids, 8; Chicago Unions, 3.

IVES' VICTORY OVER SLOSSON.

Wins a Five Hundred Dollar Purse at the Metropolitan Club—Score Is 600 to 520.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—The members of the Metropolitan club had a chance to see some championship billiards last night, as the governors of the club had arranged a special game at eighteen-inch balk-line billiards between Champion Frank C. Ives and ex-Champion George Slosson. The match was 600 points up and a purse of $500 was subscribed for the winner. The contest took place in the large central marble hall, where a regulation billiard table was erected, and it is doubtful if the contestants ever played a game under such perfect conditions or more beautiful surroundings.

Ives, with a run of 100 in the sixth inning, kept the lead until the twenty-third inning, when Slosson made a beautiful break of 84, which placed the score 315 to 257 in his favor. The run was a wonderful display of all around billiards, with little nursing. The champion struck his gait again in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh innings, and assumed the lead once more, with runs of 36 and 64. Slosson came back with a run of 45 in his half of the twenty-seventh inning, but Ives slowly but surely forged ahead, and finally ran the game out in the thirty-sixth inning, leaving Slosson at 520. Score:

Ives—4, 4, 32, 9, 1, 100, 2, 9, 1, 7, 45, 0, 19, 2, 17, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 13, 9, 1, 36, 64, 24, 0, 71, 18, 20, 60, 38, 0, 2—600.

Slosson—10, 28, 21, 3, 4, 7, 10, 16, 15, 3, 7, 40, 0, 21, 0, 7, 5, 12, 5, 1, 0, 10, 84, 2, 0, 3, 45, 21, 0, 14, 11, 43, 9, 9, 43—520.

High runs—Ives, 100; Slosson, 84. Average—Ives, 16 2-3; Slosson, 14 5-7. Referee—McLaughlin.

General Sporting Notes.

La Grange High School defeated West Division Saturday, 36 to 8.

The Jefferson Grays, M. J. Dempsey, 60 South Canal street, manager, want games from the best clubs in Chicago.

The Oak Park Chess club, which has united with the Oak Park club, will meet tomorrow evening with Mr. J. C. Skeen at 306 Home avenue.

Byron Gillette of Cincinnati, who is considered by Cincinnatians to be the greatest three-cushion carrom player in America, in all probability will join the billiard academy forces this week.

The Englewood Y. M. C. A. has organized a baseball team for the season. H. D. Abells, former captain and first baseman of the University of Chicago team, is captain. He has secured J. S. Brown, formerly pitcher for the university, and his brother, who played at Williams, and is negotiating with Adkinson, the varsity's reliable second baseman. With such a beginning, the team promises to be a winner. Games are being arranged with other Y. M. C. A. teams in the city, and practice games will be played with high school teams.

A telegram from Syracuse, N. Y., dated April 17, 1898, reads: The Smith Premier Typewriter company has recently commenced suit in western Pennsylvania against infringers of their patents. The suits grow out of the use of the complainant's patented devices by the Jewett and Duplex Typewriter companies of Des Moines, Ia.

LOOKS LIKE A GIFT.

Only Four to Start in Tomorrow's Tennessee Derby.

LIEBER KARL WILL WIN.

Bannockburn Withdrawal Leaves Him Little Opposition.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY'S RACES

Memphis, Tenn., April 17.—[Special.]—The Tennessee Derby, which closed with sixty-six nominations and has a guaranteed value of $5,000, subscribed by George C. Bennett, will be run next Tuesday. Sixteen colts remain eligible, but of this number it is hardly probable more than four will go to the post. Until a few days ago the race promised a contest pretty nearly worthy of the prize between John W. Schorr & Son's chestnut colt Lieber Karl, by Forrester—Daisy Woodruff, and W. McGuigan's brown colt Bannockburn, by Hayden Edwards—Bettie Blaise, but as previously mentioned in these dispatches Bannockburn became afflicted with catarrhal fever, the attack being sufficiently severe to throw him temporarily out of training. He has fully recovered, but as McGuigan has not been able to do anything with him for several days past his remaining out of the race may be regarded as an absolute certainty.

The withdrawal of Bannockburn will leave nothing in the way of the lucky Schorrs, and the race is therefore reduced to a practical walkover for Lieber Karl. Isabey, Goodrich, and Johnny Bohan will be the other starters. There is not much of a suggestion of Derby class about Isabey, and the other two are maidens. Sacket, a stake winner in his 2-year-old form, is here and has been working, but his owners, Simms & Anderson, do not think well enough of him to take a chance.

Although this is the best meeting Memphis has ever had it has not fulfilled its promises in the way of 2-year-old and 3-year-old classes. The 2-year-olds are a decidedly poor lot. The Schorrs have the best of them apparently, but they have only shone by comparison. Several supposed wonders that were warmly touted all winter have been exploded. Such youngsters as May Hempstead, May Beach, Sir Florian, Sulphuric and The Diver that were shown up in New Orleans could run rings around this Memphis lot.

HORSES LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

Many Are on Their Way East or Will Start This Week—Traverser Goes to Bradley.

San Francisco, Cal., April 17.—[Special.]—Horses are beginning to leave the local tracks for the East. Charles Boots will take The Roman, Borgia, and about four others to Washington Park and thence to New York. A. Stamler will probably send Fleur de Lis East at the end of this week. Burns & Waterhouse tomorrow will ship Traverser back to Virginia Bradley at New York. The son of Rossington, despite he was sick for six weeks after his arrival, has won something like $10,000, of which Bradley is to receive $6,000. Dr. Sharp, Alvarado, Buck Massie, Souffle, Formero, and Refugee, belonging to W. B. Sink and J. M. Murphy (the latter left last Thursday for Memphis), are to be shipped East tomorrow. Formero won no less than seven races for Sink, who is meeting with success as a trainer.

Tully Coulter, with his string of horses, and Jockey Gray will leave for the middle West on Monday next. May W. will go to Chicago at the end of this month. Charlie Walters, the well-known bookmaker, left for the East on Thursday. He goes home $20,000 loser. Frank Brown and M. J. Daly are to ship to New York today. Neither stable met with much success in California, although Brown captured several races with Blarneystone. Harry Griffin, Tom Woodford, and Ed Maloney left for the East last night.

Failing to secure "Skeets" Martin, Bookmaker Barney Schreiber has been dickering for the services of Jockey Spencer. Schreiber turned over his contract with Jockey Woods to Burns & Waterhouse.

None of the 2-year-olds in California seems to be able to pick up weight and continue winning. Olinthus, Formero, and Saintly are shining examples of this assertion. Of the fillies, Nick Hall's Sevens appears to be best. Magdalenes seems to have gone all to pieces.

The entries of Lost Girl and Song and Dance will not be accepted at the Oakland track in future. The ruling is made on account of their inconsistent running.

Lord Marmion has been laid on the shelf, and will be given rest this summer.

The California Jockey club has abandoned the proposed spring meetings for Sacramento and Los Angeles.

THEY PREPARE FOR AQUEDUCT.

Horses on Eastern Tracks Being Hurried in Their Work—Shipments to Washington.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—With the opening of the Metropolitan racing season, due in one week, the trainers who intend to race at the Aqueduct meeting are hurrying their horses into shape as rapidly as possible.

One estblishment that will be strongly represented at the Queens County Jockey club's spring meeting is the Sensation Stable, trained by William Hayward. The string this season is unusually big, and the horses are all forward. Tremargo is ready to race today, and most of the 2-year-olds are quite as fit. An effort is being made to train old Herald.

J. J. McCafferty's horses, in spite of their winter campaign in New Orleans, look fresh and good, and the speedy Gotham seems a better horse than he was at any time last season.

All of the horses trained by Tom Green for James R. Keene are fast coming around, and from what they have showed it looks as if the stable will figure prominently at Morris Park.

At the Gravesend track but little fast work was done. J. E. McDonald's 3-year-old Central Trust worked a mile in 1:50. Dr. Catlett covered the distance in exactly the same time, and did it well within himself. P. J. Dwyer's horses galloped. M. F. Dwyer's lot had rather an easy day of it, though they have been sent along for the last month, as if they were to be fitted for the first chance at racing.

Trainer "Billy" Heuston has shipped to Washington two of Mr. Colt's steeplechasers—Decapod and Lady Dainty. In the same car with Mr. Colt's jumpers were sent two 2-year-olds—Hiles, by Himyar—Brace Lee, from Hardy Campbell's stable, and Mehanns, by Golden Garter—Fedalma, owned by R. G. Westmore. Both are meant to run in the first Washington Nursery Stakes, half a mile, to be decided next Saturday. Jockey Bergen left for Washington today under engagement to ride Mehanns in the race.

Entries for Today's Races.

AT MEMPHIS.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Pirate, by George, ch. g., by St. George, 113 pounds; Little Belle, 113; Leo Planter, 113; Sir Blaze, 113; Free Hand, 108; Clarence B., 108; Blaze Face, 105.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Koscio, 106 pounds; Shrimp, 101; Harrie Floyd, 101; Wheaton 101; Winslow, 100; Cavespring, 100; Gioja, 100; Alva, 100; Story Teller, 95; Dawn, 95; Auriferous, 92; The Brewer, 92; Reefer, 90; Blitheful, 90; Denial, 89; Ma Angeline, 87; Celia B., 87; Mike Haverty, 86.

Third race, 1 mile—Ben Waddell, 112 pounds; Romp, 111; Judge Steadman, 107; Leoninus, 107; Jane, 98; Eleanor Holmes, 91.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Basquil, 109 pounds; Wilson, 106; Swift, 102; Tony Honing, 100; Traveler, 100; Millstream, 97.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Rey Salazar, 107 pounds; Sidonian, 106; High Noon, 104; Earl Bug, 103; Nover, 103; Sedan, 100; Randazzo, 98; Al Lone, 98; Mystery, 98; Jim Lisle, 98; Domsie, 98; Masterpiece, 97; Tole Simmons, 95; Empress Josephine, 93; Chang, 92; Dulac, 92; Laurel Leaf, 89; Forseen, 87; Pearl, 89; Easter Eve, 95.

Sixth race, about 2 miles, steeplechase—Uncle Jim, 153 pounds; My Luck, 153; Bob Neely, 153; Alfonso, 151; Hats Off, 139; Cadillac, 132.

AT INGLESIDE.

First race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies—Practice, 105 pounds; Winifred, 101; Crossmolina, 100; Modwena, 115; Amoltepec, 115; Bonibel, 115.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Break o' Day, 108 pounds; Lode Star, 106; Frank James, 106; Torpedo, 106; McFarlane, 109; Fly, 109; Midlight, 109; Charles A., 109; Mistral II., 109; San Mateo, 109; Zamar II., 111; Potentate, 112; Boreas, 112; O'Fleta, 114; George Miller, 114.

Third race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Torsida, 106 pounds; Linstock, 108; Bitter Root, 111; San Venado, 111; Morellito, 111; Eddie Jones, 116.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Twinkler, 92 pounds; Atticus II., 99; Rey del Tierra, 102; Tulare, 103; Satyr, 107; Don Clarencio, 107.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Ocorona, 107 pounds; Hannah Reid, 107; La Juanita, 107; Canace, 107; The Fretter, 110; Polka, 110; Ach, 110.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Stentor, 103 pounds; Lena, 105; Justine, 105; The Plutocrat, 106; Cavallo, 106; Allahabad, 107; Kaiser Ludwig, 110; Metairie, 111; Velez, 111; Miss Ross, 113; Casper, 114.

AT NEWPORT.

First race, maidens, 9-16 mile—Minch, 107 pounds; Shinfane, L. Pillot Jr., Over Jordan, 110 each; Jim McCleewy, Ned Wickes, The Dragoon, Monongahela, McCarren, 113 each.

Second race, 1 mile and 50 yards—Foscuro, The Doctor, Valid, 89 pounds each; Don Campbell, 96; Demosthenes, 97; Judge Quigley, Friar John, 100 each; L. W., Vanessa, 104 each; Fasig, Llew Anna, 108 each; Royal Choice, Con Reagan, 111 each; Frank Jaubert, 112.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Cynthia H., Millie M., Cecil, 105 pounds each; Little Bramble, Pinchback, Loyalty, Rockwall, Jolly Son, Alamo, 107 each; Doc Turbiville, Judge Baker, Annaheim, Hoffman, Kallitan, 110 each.

Fourth race, selling, ½ mile—Lucinda B., Sadie Ross, Duplicate, 93 pounds each; Ollie J., Lucy Blazes, Eugenia S., 95 each; Eleven Slipper, Pat Garrett, 97 each; John F. Vogt, 98; Viola K., Dolly Regent, 101 each; Bersaola, Nancy Seitz, 103 each; Sam Lee, 104.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Happy Ten, 86 pounds; Black Fonso, 88; Ennomia, Kriss Kringle, Frisco Ben, Bigstaff, 91 each; Evaline, 101; Bill Dawdy, Kinney, 103 each; Herminia, 105; Pop Dixon, 111.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Ray B., Black Heart, Happy Hours, Motilla, Lady Juliet, Carrie Lyle, Maggie S., Aunt Jane, Sister Clara, Mrs. Bradshaw, 105 pounds each; Cyclone, Organ Pilot, Meddler, 107 each; Sidkel, 110.

AT BENNINGS.

Entries for Monday:

First race, 3-year-olds and upwards, 5½ furlongs—Takanasso, Summer Sea, 116 pounds; Hanwell, 117; Marsian, 114; Hi Daddy, 113; Bessie E., 112; Vigenta, Dogtown, Tabouret, 104; Red Gidd, 101; Princess India, Lady Tenny, 99.

Second race, 2-year-olds, maiden fillies, ½ mile—Lady Weight, Lepida, Sister Fox, Lady Exile, Miss Mair, Chemisette, St. Sophia, Tudesque, Classique, Our Lida, Eoca, 100 pounds each.

Third race, selling, 3-year-olds, 6½ furlongs—Lucid, 107 pounds; Tortenson, 103; Long Acre, Sir Dick, Glonoine, 100; Commercial Traveler, 98; Isen, 92; Tinkler, 88; Plantain, 86.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Louise N., 106 pounds; Manassas, 103; The Tory, 102; Cherry Flame, Beau Ideal, 101; Passover, 100; Wordsworth, 95; Her Own, 91; James Monroe, 93; Will Elliott, 86.

Fifth race, Owners' Handicap, 1 mile and 70 yards—Doggett, 105 pounds; Don't Care, 104; King T., Our Johnny, 103; Thomas Cat, Bannock, The Manxman, and Cherry Leaf, 100.

TRAINING POINTS FOR RIDERS.

Cycle Racing Men Gathering at Louisville, Cincinnati, Boston, and Manhattan Beach.

Four points in this country will attract international attention for the next month through the gathering of the cracks in training quarters. These points will be Louisville, Cincinnati, Manhattan Beach, and Charles River Park, Boston. At these four points champions have gathered now to prepare for the season, and, with the weather improving rapidly, hard work is being undertaken.

At the Fountain Ferry Park track, Louisville, Bald, the champion; Stevens, Dr. Brown, Kimble, Seaton, Gardiner, Kaser, Miller, Bowler, and a score other lesser lights have gathered. At the Chester Park track, Cincinnati, Tom Cooper and every member of the international racing team is gathered. This team comprises Gougoltz and Lamberjack of Paris, Jaap Eden, the champion of Holland and one of the first four racing men on French tracks; the two John S. Johnsons, McLeod and McCarthy, the Canadian champions; the Jaliu brothers, with their French triplet, Boulay, the French sprinter; Bourette, the French middle-distance man; and Cissac of the same class; Cavalla of France, and a host of others, including Earl Kiser, the half mile national champion.

Manhattan Beach is headquarters for the American Cycle Racing association team, consisting of Michael, Taylore of France, Taylor, the colored lad; and Titus of New York. Charles River Park track has Linton and the members of the N. C. T. A. team. At both the latter tracks immense pacing outfits are gathered, and at Manhattan Beach Michael has his own outfit, and Taylore, Taylor, and Titus have another of sixty men.

With the material at hand this season there is excellent opportunity to bring about the much-discussed match race, discussed last season, but never brought about, between the West and East. Charles River Park proposed to hold this contest. Five men were to be selected from territory east of and including Buffalo and west of Buffalo. These teams of five men were to start from opposite sides of the track and were to ride their race in their own way, to catch the opposition team and run it off the track. It was proposed to place the Western team under the charge of Tom Eck, the Eastern under Asa Windle, and each team planned to elect a captain, who would be pulled through by the others pacing and pacing about.

There is better material for the same contest this season than could be secured in 1897, and in addition there is now in the country the best of unpaced material from the foreign tracks. With these champions of Europe arrayed five men against five of the best of both the American teams, East and West, a contest of international interest would be gamely fought. Tom Eck is as well posted on the ability of the racing men of this country as any man, and for the team race of the West against the East Mr. Eck selected the following team to represent the West: Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; A. C. Mertens, St. Paul; John S. Johnson, Minneapolis; W. E. Becker, St. Paul; and C. R. Coulter, Mansfield, O. Gardiner is one of the big four of this country, and has a national reputation of long standing as an unpaced rider. Mertens is the five-mile national champion, and is considered as great an unpaced rider as any now in America. Johnson is of reputation too well known for mention here, and Becker was five-mile champion in 1897. Coulter holds the unpaced mile record of 1:59 1-5. A prominent Eastern man selected the following team to represent the East: Frank Starbuck of Philadelphia, Mat Butler, the handicap king; Johnson of Worcester, New England's amateur champion of last season; Fred Titus of New York, and Eddie McDuffie of Boston. Each of the five men is true and tried.

As a team of all-America to meet the champions of Europe Mr. Eck selected the following: Mertens, Johnson of Minneapolis, Mat Butler, Starbuck, and Gardiner. He said that from the foreign hosts the following would be an excellent suggestion for a team: Jaap Eden, champion of Holland; Gougoltz of France, Kaser of Switzerland, Boyray of France, and Robertson of England.

New Long Distance Record.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 17.—F. B. Abernathy and R. T. Eppeson of this city lowered the American fifty mile straightaway road record from three hours ten minutes to two hours eight and a half minutes, and P. C. Wright lowered the same record for a single wheel to two hours and ten minutes. This was ridden over the surveyed course between Colorado Springs and Pueblo, and was officially timed. It is expected the record will be allowed by the Century Road club, of which all the riders are members.

MANY GOLF TOURNAMENTS.

No Less than Twenty-four Events Are Arranged for the Metropolitan District Alone.

New York, April 17.—[Special.]—Twenty-four golf tournaments are announced for the coming season in the Metropolitan district. These are all big events, and do not include the hundred and more club events of all kinds which have already commenced and will continue without interruption throughout the summer. This list of twenty-four will probably be somewhat augmented, as a few desirable dates are not filled, and one more important event will have to be added.

This is the women's championship contest, to be played at the Ardsley club, and for which the Greens committee of that club has not yet announced any definite time, although it is understood to be fixed for the end of September.

The first of this array of big events will be held this coming week at Lakewood, and there is sure to be a large entry list.

The contest will begin Thursday morning and continue through the balance of the week. The events, with dates, are:

April 21, 23—Golf club of Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J.
May 4, 6—Intercollegiate championships, Ardsley club, New York.
May 12, 14—Baltusrol Golf club, Short Hills, N. J.
May 19, 21—Knollwood Country club, Elmsford, N. Y.
May 26, 28—Dyker Meadow Golf club, Brooklyn.
June 2, 4—Oakland Golf club, Bayside, L. I.
July 1, 4—Seabright Golf club, Seabright, N. J.
July 25, 30—Invitation, Shinnecock Hills Golf club, Southampton, L. I.
Aug. 18, 20—Norwood Golf club, Long Branch, N. J.
Sept. 8, 10—Baltusrol Golf club, Short Hills, N. J.
Sept. 12, 17—Amateur championship, Morris County Golf club, Morristown, N. J.
Sept. 22, 24—Invitation, North Jersey Country club, Paterson, N. J.
Sept. 29, Oct. 1—Tuxedo Golf club, Tuxedo, N. Y.
Sept. 29, Oct. 1—Invitation, Westbrook Golf club, East Islip, L. I.
Oct. 6, 8—Queens County Golf club, Glencove, L. I.
Oct. 6, 8—Invitation, St. Andrew's Golf club, Mount Hope, N. Y.
Oct. 13, 15—County club of Westchester, N. Y.
Oct. 20, 22—Essex County Country club, Orange, N. J.
Oct. 26, 29—Richmond County Country club, Staten Island.
Nov. 3, 5—Westchester Golf club, New York.
Nov. 8, 10—Knollwood Country club, Elmsford, N. Y.
Nov. 17, 19—Ocean County Hunt and Country club, Lakewood, N. J.
Nov. 17, 19—Invitation, Meadowbrook Hunt club, Westbury, L. I.
Nov. 23, 26—Lakewood Golf club, New Jersey.

In three cases there is conflict of dates, the trouble in each case being the open and invitation events. The first difficulty lies between the open event at Tuxedo and the invitation event at Westbrook.

JACKSON CUP FOOTBALL GAMES

Windy Weather Interferes Greatly with the Efforts of the Association Kickers.

Windy weather marred the play in the three matches played yesterday in the Jackson Cup series. At South Chicago it blew a half gale. The ground of the Calumet club is a sandy waste. The Parksides were the visitors, and were defeated three goals to one.

The lineup:

Calumets.	Positions.	Parksides.
Ward	Goal	Nissen
Ewing	Back	Morrill
Clark	Back	Green
Hester	Half back	Schultz
McCarthy	Half back	Linaker
Caston	Half back	Ames
Peterkin, J. Clark	Right wing	Taylor
McAllister	Center	Myers
Mullis	Left wing	Gregson
Dick	Left wing	Roberson

At Pullman the A team held the crack B team down to two goals—Govier and Cunningham made them.

The lineup:

Pullman B.	Position.	Pullman A.
Teepies	Goal	Roberts
Aston	Backs	Butcher
Allison	Backs	H. MacLachlan
R. Cunningham	Half backs	Macdonald
Scobie	Half backs	Brims
Butcher	Half backs	Munro
Young	Right wing	Weldrake
Dixon	Right wing	Maginal
R. MacLachlan	Center	Gibson
Govier	Left wing	Swanson
T. Cunningham	Left wing	Johnson

At Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue the Thistles defeated the Parksides by 5 goals to 1. In the first half the score was 2 to 1. After change of ends the Thistles easily kept in the lead.

The lineup:

Thistles.	Position.	Cheltenhams.
Cameron	Goal	R. Barrowman
Napier	Backs	J. Barrowman
C. Cameron	Backs	Walsh
Dewar	Half backs	Seerey
Weir	Half backs	H. Withington
Hellenius	Half backs	Walker
Patterson	Right wing	Young
Oldman	Right wing	Cully
Barker	Center	Gulliver
Sherlock	Left wing	J. Withington
McKay	Left wing	Powell

The Wentworth team yesterday visited Braidwood and was defeated by the miners by a score of 4 goals to 1. J. Walker of Braidwood assisted the Wentworths. Goals for the home side were made by Cunningham, 2; Rogers, 1; and Walker, 1. Sheppard headed through for the Wentworths.

CREEDON AND STIFT.

Wind-Up of Tonight's Events at Tattersall's.

KNOCKOUT IS EXPECTED.

Jimmy Barry Will Give Away Weight Against Rotchford.

EVERHARDT AND OTHERS.

The boxing carnival billed for tonight at Tattersall's is the culmination of a series of lively programs given by various boxing clubs. Since the period of limited bouts was inaugurated in Chicago the quality of the cards has steadily increased, until today the presence of a few top notchers on the bill is taken for granted.

Out of the six bouts scheduled four contain champions of different classes and places. It is doubtful whether a more attractive card has been presented. Interest naturally centers in the meeting of the heaviest men. The outcome of the Creedon-Stift battle has probably been the most discussed. Latest reports from their training quarters are to the effect that both have trained faithfully and are in the pink of condition. Both are powerful hitters, and the chance of a draw would seem remote. Whatever the outcome it is sure to be a battle royal.

To the sports of the North Side the meeting of Jimmy Barry, the champion bantamweight of the world, and "Billy" Rotchford is of paramount interest. Both men are residents of that section of the city and have countless friends. While many are dubious as to the ability of Barry to concede several pounds to a man of Rotchford's ability, his trainers and immediate friends predict him a sure winner. As usual Barry has but little to say. In reference to the news recently cabled that Pedlar Palmer, the English champion, contemplated retiring from the ring and would present a bantam championship belt, Barry last night said that of the four contestants named by Palmer "Billy" Plimmer, "Billy" Rotchford, "Sammy" Kelly, and "Spike" Sullivan, three were defeated men and the other, Rotchford, would have trouble in making the bantamweight limit. Barry can reach this without trouble, and further expresses himself as willing to fight as low as 105 pounds, provided he can get a bet of not less than $1,000 irrespective of the size of the purse.

"Solly" Smith should be able to get the decision over Eddie Santry by reason of his superior strength. The local man is naturally the favorite, and should he be able to hold his own his friends will be more than satisfied.

John Ritchie has a defeat at the hands of Sprague of Streator to account for and has spared no effort to put himself into the best of trim. The latter has been trained by "Eddie" Myer, with "Jimmy" Bardell as adviser. Jack Everhardt, who is to go against the veteran "Grace" of New York, is in great shape and should win over his lighter opponent. Grace was seen here in the fall, and, though clever, is not the equal of the sturdy Southerner.

The curtain raiser, in which "Sig" Hart and Walter Bloom will participate, will be earnest. Hart claims that in a friendly bout Bloom tried to cross him. Since then he has longed for revenge. The winner is to take all the purse.

George Siler and Malachi Hogan will divide the duties of referee. "Paddy" Carroll is master of ceremonies and Fred W. Stone official timekeeper.

SHOWING OF COLLEGE TEAMS.

Illinois-Michigan Game Brilliantly Contested—Northwestern Not to Protest Wisconsin.

The college baseball series in the West this year promises to be unusually close and interesting. All the teams have displayed form of much greater promise than the practice games led the college fans to expect. The contest at Champaign between Illinois and Michigan was one of the best ever played in the West from point of interest, and the work was cleancut, especially that of Illinois. The batting of the State University was a disappointment, however, but at that the game was lost by a single error, which was more or less excusable. Northwestern promises to be more of a factor in the contest than at first appeared. Practice is all the team needs to make it a fairly good aggregation, and the showing against Wisconsin was most encouraging to the Evanstonians. Wisconsin is said by the Northwesterners not to be at all formidable, despite the score made.

Stagg's team did fair work against Beloit, but not as good as could have been wished. The nine is decidedly off in batting, and the heavy hitters did not fulfill the hopes placed in them. Errors were made also, which seemed inexcusable. Beloit has a good team, fast enough to trot in the college league if a team should be desired to take Wisconsin's place.

If Wisconsin is forced out of the league by the action of Illinois, Chicago, and Michigan, it will be unfortunate, as the Badger institution naturally should be included in the series as one of the great Western schools. It is to be hoped some settlement of the difficulty may yet be reached. Wisconsin has, through its faculty committee, officially investigated, and learned the players who are objected to by the other schools. In this it has fulfilled the faculty rule, and has by this clever diplomatic move placed the three protesting institutions in a position where they must either accept the report in good faith, as rendered by the committee, or violate the rules which they have accused Wisconsin of breaking, which provide that such reports shall be received without question.

However, it is held by these institutions that the mere fact of a player having competed on a professional team is sufficient in itself to disqualify him, and this opinion is held by most college men. The inference is so strong that it is thought the absolute proof of a player having received money for his services outright need not be shown. In other branches of sport, competing with a professional or as a member of a professional team professionalizes the man so competing, and, although the status in college athletics is different, and particularly in baseball, the principle is appealed to frequently by those not familiar with the ethics of the college athletic interests.

A Wisconsin alumnus yesterday suggested the whole difficulty might well be submitted to a committee of Eastern college athletic authorities, and that all the schools having submitted their sides of the case might abide by the decision, and settle the controversy in that way. College rows are altogether too frequent for the good of sports, according to this alumnus, and each side might yield a point in the controversy, and thus establish a better understanding and a more healthy spirit among the schools.

The game between Northwestern University and Wisconsin baseball teams played on Saturday is to stand without protest, in spite of the fact that Michigan, Illinois, and Chicago have protested five members of the Wisconsin team. Captain Miller and his fans returned from Madison yesterday morning, and will begin immediate preparation for the game with Chicago on Wednesday. It was expected that as soon as Manager Hart and Captain Miller could hold a conference with the athletic committee of Northwestern a protest would be entered against Captain Gregg, but Captain Miller denied the report with the statement that Northwestern has no complaint to make. "Northwestern," he said, "has no positive evidence against any of Wisconsin's men, and from the fact the Wisconsin faculty and Athletic Board of Control have thoroughly investigated all of the suspected men, and found their records to be above reproach, it would be folly for us to enter into a controversy over nothing."

Schlauder was unable to pitch on Saturday on account of recent illness, and Joe Hunter was placed in the box. He proved such a success that it is probable his position in the game will be changed during the remainder of the season. Schlauder will be on the field for practice today in a game with Northwestern Academy. Another practice game will be played tomorrow with the same team in preparation for the league game with Chicago on Wednesday.

McCoy and Ruhlin Make Terms.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 17.—[Special.]—The fight between "Kid" McCoy and "Gus" Ruhlin has been secured by the Empire Athletic club of this city. In order to secure it the club was compelled to post a $500 forfeit with Tom O'Rourke that the fight would be successfully pulled off. According to the article of agreement the bout, which will be twenty rounds at catch weights, is to be for 60 per cent of the gate receipts, the club paying no purse. George Siler will referee. The club has been after the two men for some time, but owing to a disagreement over the division of receipts it was not until last night that a satisfactory agreement was made. The date has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be around May 20. Ruhlin will do his training on Madden's farm.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS. Headquarters Department of the Lakes, Chief Quartermaster's office, Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1898. Proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. April 18, 1898, for transportation of the several Regiments, U. S. Army, in this Department, from their present stations to new stations in the South. Particulars can be had of J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

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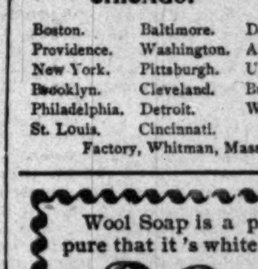

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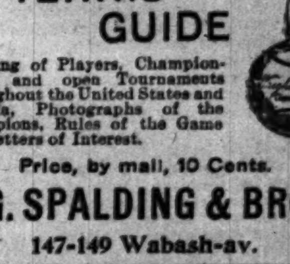

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RAPID OPERATIONS IN WHEAT.

The average speculator in stocks who a week ago figured perhaps that the chances were even as between peace and war, is now probably concluding that the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of war. The weekly market letters of every trading house on La Salle street on Saturday predicted war. The New York advices were unanimous in expressions of opinion that war was now inevitable. The only possible hope of peace, according to the views of brokers, is that the government may prove divided against itself on the question of the recognition of the insurgent government, and that Spain may take advantage of such delay and make a graceful exit from Cuba. But though conditions have changed from perplexing uncertainty to almost certain war within a week, yet the stock market closed Saturday about as it did the previous Saturday. The range of prices was higher by about 5 points than during the weakest days of the war scare period about four weeks ago. The market worried more then over the coming verdict of the board of inquiry which was to show that the Maine was blown up by a mine than it now worries over the prospect of actual hostilities breaking out in three or four days.

That American financial markets have stood so well the test of the last week is proof that capitalists in general have confidence in the situation, even though they must realize how near is war. The tension of money has been somewhat greater, but rates have not changed materially, though time loans are practically unobtainable, as they have been for some weeks. Stocks are in strong hands. There were no signs of forced liquidation during the week, though there was some selling by people who had recently been buying on false theories of peace. Many of the biggest operators have been converted to the bull side, and are now holding that war has already had its worst effect on prices, that the market can no longer be seriously surprised by actual commencement of hostilities, and that as soon as the war is ended the country, relieved of the persistent Cuban uncertainty, will experience a boom of unprecedented proportions.

Sinews of War Are Ready.

Financially the United States will enter on war better prepared than at any other period in its history. There was, on April 1, the amount of $1,756,058,645 in circulation throughout the country—the largest amount ever reported by the Treasury department. This gives a circulation per capita of $23.69 on an officially estimated population of 74,122,000. Of this total in circulation no less than $582,129,742 was gold coin, against $517,125,777 a year ago. Comparing these figures with those at the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, it is shown that, while the population of the whole country is less than one and one-half times greater, the amount of money in circulation has almost quadrupled. Where the total stock of coin in the United States, including bullion in the Treasury, was only $250,000,000 in 1861, it is now over $1,264,000,000, of which no less than $729,385,818 is gold coin.

The available cash balance in the Treasury, including gold reserve, is now nearly $226,000,000. Since the present gold import movement began over $60,000,000 of specie has been brought to this country, not as borrowed money, but in partial payment of the great sums owed us abroad on the sale of the products of our farms at the good prices prevailing during the last year of sound money and prosperity.

It seems probable that on the outbreak of war money to tide over the first expenses could at once be obtained from New York banks; then there could be a popular loan, such as the Treasury department is said to be now contemplating; then an imposition of war taxes sufficient to carry the country through without further recourse to interest-bearing bonds. By the imposition of taxes in force during the war of the rebellion it is officially estimated that the revenue of the government can be increased to $900,000,000. This is exclusive of the income tax, declared unconstitutional, which in 1866 yielded over $250,000,000. The ordinary expenses of the government are about $1,000,000 a day, having amounted last year to $365,000,000. This would leave $1,500,000 a day to defray all war expenses, a sum which greatly exceeds even the highest estimates of the cost of war.

The country is certainly better prepared for war under a sound money administration than if free silverites were controlling its policy, in which case there would be learned the difficulty of conducting war expeditiously, even with plenty of ships, plenty of men, and even with plenty of money, too, but with that money worth but little, and credit to get good money utterly lacking.

Wholesale Business Firm.

With the controversy between the United States and Spain as acute as it has been during the last week, the general tone of the wholesale business has been extremely steady and firm. Whatever stoppage of business there was during the week due to the Spanish imbroglio was of the slightest kind, and could scarcely be seen on the surface. Business-men in almost all branches are confident, in spite of the warlike rumors, and there does not seem to be any likelihood, even in the event of a breaking out of hostilities, of a serious injury being done to the business interests of the middle West. If any break comes at all it will be merely transitory and do but little harm. To quote from the late issue of the Paint, Oil, and Drug Review: "The Western trade is bound to keep in the 'middle of the road' of commercial endeavor and success."

Some lines of wholesale business have noted a falling off in trade the last week for seasonable causes. The dry goods, clothing, and kindred interests have been experiencing the usual quietness that follows Easter, but business in these lines is prospering as the result of reorders and large mailing orders that promise to make the month of April one of prosperity. Then, too, the fall lines of goods are gradually being placed on sale at the wholesale houses, and it will not be long before the drummers on the road will be sending in large orders for fall retail stocks. Nearly, if not all, wholesale lines report a substantial gain over the same period for last year. Country trade has been opening up nicely with the drying out of the country roads, and the beginning of transportation by river and lake gives additional means of outlet and inlet. Collections in the country have not been so readily and quickly made for years as at present, and, in fact, everything seems to have combined to give trade a healthy and vigorous tone.

Retail Dry Goods Active.

In the dry goods trade activity is more noticed this week among the retail than among the wholesale houses. The latter, however, report a good business that is being aided by a large mailing trade, which promises to continue through April. War is not at all feared by the dry goods interests, and there does not seem to be a tendency on the part of buyers to hold off orders pending a settlement of the Spanish trouble. The country is better than for years past. Retail houses report a strong inquiry along the lines of white goods and linens, with silk of all grades meeting with an unusually strong demand. Furnishings for bicycle riders are being given prominence by the retail houses. Fancy hosiery is in strong demand, and the dearth in low supplies of cotton underwear is more and more apparent. Wholesale clothiers report a falling off of trade since Easter, but they are busy getting their fall stocks in shape for the trade that will open about the 1st of May. The shoe trade has not been as vigorous as might have been expected, but shows an improvement over the same period for last year, with a good demand for higher-priced shoes of all kinds, particularly tans.

Lumber Retarded Locally.

The lumber interests have been retarded in some sections by the fear of war, and in some places in the middle West there are temporary local conditions that have limited trade to some extent. In general, however, the lumber trade is in a prosperous condition, and will improve with the close of the planting season in the country. Collections are easy to make, and the increasing amount of lumber being brought to market by boat is brightening the outlook. The clamor for oak and other hardwoods continues, and the former is sought at almost any price. The outlook for a relief in the oak situation is far from promising. The trade in both white and yellow pine is not what was expected of it, but there is nothing to complain of. Local competition is keeping the price of certain grades of white pine in Chicago below the prices quoted at the mills. There is an increasing demand for lumber for railroads and bridges.

Iron and Steel Promise Well.

In the iron and steel industries indications point to as good a trade during April as that which prevailed throughout March. Production in almost every branch of the trade is much in excess of what it has been in the past, and the limit of capacity is gradually being pushed further. The charcoal branch of the pig iron trade has been unusually active, and is meeting with a large demand on the part of makers of car wheels, malleablemakers, and foundrymen. Coke pig has been active, and the manufacturers of agricultural implements are reporting large orders. The market for bars is getting into better shape, and manufacturers look for better prices to prevail the latter part of the year.

Conditions in the wholesale grocery trade have been slightly unsettled on account of the war scare, although business has not been seriously harmed or retarded. In some directions prices have been going higher, and the market has been firm and reasonably confident. Coffee continues on the rise, with no prospect of relief until the question is settled of whether there are to be duties imposed upon it by Brazil and this country. The advance has been steady for some time, and on Saturday a further increase was made by the Woolson Spice company of ½c per pound on bulk coffee. The Arbuckles have also added ½c to the price on their "Ariosa" brand. There had been gradual but small advance in sugar until Monday, when for some unexplained reason there was a slight decline. The dried fruit situation continues the same, with every prospect of prices going up considerably. There seems to be no doubt that the crop of peaches and apricots in California and that of peaches in Delaware has been considerably damaged.

Drug Trade Unsettled.

In drugs and chemicals the jobbing trade has had a fair movement, although the proposed emergency tariff bill, which is expected to affect the standing of a number of the drugs, has had an unsettling effect. The market as a whole has been strong, with advancing prices noted along many lines, such as opium and its products, and cod liver oil. Collections have been good.

Wide Fluctuations in Wheat.

The wheat market of the week has been distinguished by one of the most remarkable speculative moves made during the Leiter campaign. It has been a week of wide fluctuations, with May delivery making a serious series of new records not only on the crop, but during the recent history of the grain business in Chicago. Speculative pressure has been put on the May future from time to time and the price was run up to a point sufficiently high to again attract offers of cargoes of wheat from the Northwest. During the opening days of the week there was a conspicuous absence of support, and July wheat, under the influence of bearish statistics, bright weather, and excellent crop prospects, declined to 83⅛c. The low price of the week for May was $1.06. The May wheat has been in complete control of Leiter and its fluctuations have been of most interest in their bearing on July and on the general market. The chief consideration in the advance of July wheat, which culminated on Thursday at 89⅝c, was the improved demand for cash wheat. The alarm of foreigners over war prospects gave Leiter an opportunity to dispose of wheat in all positions between Chicago and Liverpool almost on his own terms. His acceptances abroad were enormous and at advancing limits. A single day's sales were as high as 1,200,000 bu, and the acceptances of the week must have been at least 3,000,000 bu. Not only did foreigners show great anxiety to buy wheat in all positions, but there were sensational advances in the foreign markets. These were made in the face of heavy world shipments and offerings from other exporting countries, which are being stimulated by the price. More than this, interior millers tributary to Chicago seemed to have reached the conclusion that they would have to buy contract wheat or shut down their mills. In any event, for the first time since prices have been advanced by the speculative position of May they bought No. 1 Northern wheat.

Millers Buy Contract Wheat.

The prices at which these sales were made are jealously guarded, however, and it may be that special inducements were held out to consuming buyers. The advance of 6c in July was remarkable in itself, but the feature of the week was unquestionably the move made by Leiter to take advantage of the advance in selling anywhere from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bu of July wheat. He realized that any such sales would not be taken by the market if made by him directly or made through his own brokers. He has taken great credit to himself for carrying on an open and above board campaign, and this made it more easy to mislead the general trade. He placed his selling orders through John Cudahy, who had expressed himself openly as a bear, and a large part of his line was liquidated before he was even suspected of being the real seller. When the name of Counselman & Day was given up on the business there was no question left in the minds of the trade but that the selling was for Leiter and that he had in all probability succeeded in liquidating his July line. The preliminary twist up of May to $1.15 looked simple enough in the light of what followed. A large part of the gross advance in July was lost as a result of the selling, and the market closed on Friday only fractionally above the prices ruling a week previous. It is the consensus of opinion that the Leiter deal is nearing an end. His cash wheat has been loaded out as rapidly as possible and circumstances have been most fortuitous for disposing of it here and abroad. If there have been any losses they have been taken abroad and will not alter the situation as regards the local speculative trade. Leiter has been much more aggressive of late than he was earlier in the campaign, and between his operations in privileges and his sales of wheat for May, July, and in cash positions here and abroad, has undoubtedly cut down his holdings away below their original extent. He has been scalping heavily in a big line of July, but apparently the same considerations which have made Cudahy and other big traders bearish on July have decided him that even the control of the cash wheat would not be sufficient offset to the receipts of new wheat during July with prices maintained at anything like the present level.

Big Rally on Saturday.

The results of Saturday suggested that there may, after all, be influences in the situation outweighing Leiter or crop prospects. There was every reason for expecting lower cables. Instead of declining Liverpool quoted advances on buying by shorts and for foreign account the market advanced almost as rapidly as it declined the previous day. The net recovery in July was 2c. Foreigners were reported as having accepted everything offered to them, and their position was such as to start New York off at a sharp gain. Apparently the foreigners are seriously disturbed over the war outlook.

The underlying factor in the corn market has been the enormous buying for foreign account. Acceptances on offers made abroad have been unprecedentedly heavy, and nearly every shipper on the floor has been working round lots of corn either direct for export or to the seaboard. Week before last the market hinged on the disposition of the country to market corn. Free country offerings caused reactions, while rallies resulted from light returns made to bids from here. Last week the market hinged more nearly on the cash business from here East, as reflecting the foreign demand. Exports have been heavy, and the pit scalpers who have been at all aggressive were quite severely punished, on a number of occasions. There have been several rushes to cover, resulting in sharp rallies. Not only have exports been large and foreign demand good, but the markets abroad have advanced even at such times as declines would have been in the natural speculative order. The stocks of corn in sight are heavy, but a few weeks of export business such as that of last week, would tend to neutralize the immense visible as an argument, and the people who have been predicting a heavy movement from the country are weakening on their position. In oats there has been an excellent cash demand. The speculative feature has been the liquidation of a May line, which has been owned for some time by Leiter.

	Closed April 9.	Price range last week.		Closed Saturday.	Closed Ap. 17, 1897.
WHEAT.					
May	1.06	1.05¼@	1.15	1.09	73¾
July	84⅝	83⅛@	89⅝	86⅛	73½
CORN.					
May	29¾	29⅝@	30¾	30⅛	24¼
July	31⅛	30½@	32	31⅜	25⅝
OATS.					
May	25⅝	25⅜@	26¾	25⅞	17
July	23⅞	22⅞@	23⅝	23⅞	17⅝
MESS PORK.					
May	9.87½	9.72½@	9.92½	9.77½	8.50
July	9.97½	9.80 @	10.10	9.92½	8.60
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
May	5.20	5.12½@	5.22½	5.17½	4.22½
July	5.27½	5.17½@	5.27½	5.22½	4.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
May	5.20	5.10 @	5.20	5.12½	4.77½
July	5.27½	5.17½@	5.30	5.20	4.80

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Flour, brls.	68,386	48,641	67,494	29,786
Wheat, bu..	247,644	31,953	1,938,906	587,152
Corn, bu...	1,541,800	617,648	4,115,506	2,931,180
Oats, bu....	1,362,850	1,248,802	2,209,049	1,881,334
Rye, bu....	33,100	14,350	337,326	89,486
Barley, bu.	192,500	135,525	293,363	768,867
T. seed, lbs	739,893	675,490	578,959	1,238,393
C. seed, lbs	172,105	356,294	29,291	306,913
O. seed, lbs	282,121	99,500	248,926	927,666
F. seed, bu	14,400	23,600	4,416	58,532
B. corn, lbs	77,835	49,990	96,462	67,272
C. m'ts, lbs.	3,688,419	2,627,587	15,894,592	13,737,678
Can. mts c's	....	....	17,753	19,718
D. beef, lbs.	2,408,978	1,477,864	20,075,176	17,787,756
Beef, tcs..	....	....	523	274
Beef, brls..	....	....	537	756
Pork, brls.	....	....	2,393	2,885
Lard, lbs...	965,832	1,077,010	5,017,707	6,002,192
Cheese, lbs.	1,322,142	1,212,226	704,557	945,978
Butter, lbs.	3,904,488	4,149,831	3,783,408	3,810,291
Eggs, c's..	71,908	80,634	27,677	19,561
Potat's, bu.	165,835	132,891	138,592	21,121
D. hogs, No.	....	15	910	212
L. hogs, No.	139,807	109,054	15,517	29,267
Cattle, No..	48,053	39,696	15,987	12,755
Sheep, No.	77,314	67,118	10,520	15,994
Hides, lbs..	1,206,793	1,467,370	1,735,747	1,982,665
Wool, lbs..	155,198	679,049	117,852	759,848
Coal, tons.	103,076	84,762	9,252	9,473
Lumber, M	17,870	12,043	13,743	10,471
Shing's, M.	3,626	5,222	5,093	6,369
Salt, brls..	36,092	25,837	13,927	16,755
Hay, tons..	4,639	3,850	215	259

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts....	1,651,098	2,789,724	1,922,857
Previous week......	1,674,827	3,698,936	1,705,730
Same week '97......	1,829,280	1,383,722	1,665,843
Primary shipments..	2,577,177	6,468,005	2,993,767
Previous week......	2,272,057	7,738,937	3,923,114
Same week '97......	1,074,074	4,195,641	2,166,587
Eastern clearances..	1,983,989	4,709,552	1,183,148
Previous week......	1,122,430	3,339,514	515,030
Same week '97......	112,296	2,062,620	319,143

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 TO 12.

24000	Atch gen 4s86½@⅝
7000	Atch adj 4s........57⅞@58
4000	B-O 1st Pksbg branch........101
5000	Bklyn U Gas 5s........112
1000	Can So 2d........105
2000	Cent Ga 1st 5s115
5000	Cent of N J gen 5s reg........110¾
2000	C-O gen 4½s. 76¼
4000	C-O con 5s...113½
2000	C-E J cons..122½
5000	C-E J gen 5s.105¼
1000	Chgo Gas L-C 1st........104
2000	C St P M 1st.109⅛
5000	E L V-G con 5s........109
1000	Erie gen lien 3, 4s........68¾
1000	Flint-P M 6s.112½
10000	Ft W-D C 1st 67
2000	Ft W-R G 1st 3, 4s........56
15000	M-P div 5s.96½@½
7000	Ill Cent 4s of 1952........101⅝
3000	Ill Cent 4s of 1903........101
7000	L S-M S 1st coup........107@½
1000	L N unfd gold 4s........85
25000	Mex Int 4s..73@⅜
9000	M-St P C-P W 5s........115
1000	M K-T 1st 4s. 86¼
5000	do 2d........59
2000	M P 1st con 6s 94⅝
5000	N Y O-W ref 4s........97¼
2000	N Y S-W g m. 86
6000	N Y S-W term 1st........110
3000	Nor Pac 1st.114
5000	N P 4s........92⅝
10000	Nor R R of Cal 5s........100¾
1000	Oregon R R-N 4s........92
2000	O S L 6s....118
5000	do con 5s....97⅛
1000	P C C-St L 4½s series B.109¼
4000	Rdg gen 4s.79¼@⅞
1000	Rich-Dan con 6s........118
2000	R G W 1st.. 80
20000	St L-I M gen 5s........86¼@⅜
22000	St L S F 4s. 71½
5000	St L S W 1st. 73
2000	St P-S C 1st.126
10000	ScPac NM 1st107
3000	Tex-Pac 5s .. 99
114000	U P 4s.89¾@90
25000	U P D-G 1st tr rects ...53@¼
5000	U S L 6s........113½@114
9000	Wab pt 5s.106@½
5000	Wab 2d 5s .. 76⅛
172000	U S coup of 1907 ....108@110
1000	U S 4s reg of 1925 ....118¼
11000	U S 4s coup of 1925 ....119@120

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	25	Ontario	250
Crown point	10	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. and Va	70	Plymouth	13
Deadwood	75	Quicksilver	100
Gould and Currie	10	Do pfd	200
Hale and Norcross	70	Sierra Nevada	70
Homestake	3700	Standard	160
Iron Silver	33	Union Con	25
Mexican	25	Yellow Jacket	12

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	1¾	Franklin	10
Atlantic	27	Osceola	39½
Boston and Mont	173¾	Quincy	106
Butte and Boston	24¼	Tamarack	148
Calumet and Hecla	517½	Wolverines	20
Centennial	12½	Parrott	22

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 16.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	23	Justice	15
Alpha Con	5	Kentuck Con	1
Andes	13	Mexican	17
Belcher	14	Occidental Con	275
Best and Belcher	35	Ophir	56
Bullion	3	Overman	6
Challenge Con	18	Potosi	41
Chollar	32	Savage	15
Con. Cal. and Va	76	Sierra Nevada	74
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	24
Crown Point	13	Utah Con	9
Gould and Currie	25	Yellow Jacket	12
Hale and Norcross	70	Standard	160
Julia	1		

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Flour—Receipts, 16,328 brls; exports, 19,334 brls; stronger but not quotably higher; winter patents, $4.85@5.25; winter straights, $4.55@4.70; Minnesota patent, $5.20@5.50; winter extras, $3.65@4.10; Minnesota bakers', $4.25@4.45; winter low grades, $2.90@3.00. Rye flour—Firm, $2.75@3.20. Cornmeal—Firm; yellow, Western, 70c. Rye—Market firmer; No. 2 Western, 60@60½c. Barley—Steady. Barley malt—Quiet; Western, 53@65c.

Wheat—Receipts, 93,425 bu; exports, 166,750 bu. Spot stronger; No. 2 red, $1.10, f. o. b., afloat, spot. Option opened strong and higher on surprisingly firm Liverpool cables. Shorts were heavy buyers, most of the forenoon, covering yesterday's sales, and influenced also by renewed war talk, closed 2⅝@2¾c net higher. May, $1.05@1.06¾, closed, $1.06¾.

Feed—Firm; bran, 75@90c; middlings, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c. Hay—Quiet; shipping, 30@35c; good to choice, 55@70c. Hops—Quiet; State, common to choice, 1895 crop, 4@5c; 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 15@17c; Pacific coast 1895 crop, 4@5c; 1896 crop, 8@9c; 1897 crop, 15@17c; London market 50@90s. Hides—Steady; Galveston, 15½c; Texas dry, 12½c; California, 17½@18c. Leather—Steady; hemlock soles, Buenos Ayres, 19½@20c. Wool—Quiet; fleece, 17@22c; Texas, 12@14c. Beef—Firm; family, $11.00@11.75; extra mess, $9.00@9.75. Beef hams, $22.00@23.00; packet, $10.25@11.00. Cut meats—Quiet; pickled bellies, 5¾@6½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c. Lard—Steady; Western steamed closed at $5.47½. Pork—Steady; mess, $9.75@10.00; short clear, $10.25@12.50; family, $11.50.

Corn—Receipts, 616,200 bu; exports, 358,008 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 36¾c. Options, bullishly affected by strong cables and big clearances, advanced all the forenoon and closed ½c net higher; May, 34 13-16@35¼c, closed 35¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 148,800 bu; exports, 192,822 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 30¾@31c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Options quiet but firmer, with the other departments closing ¼c higher; May, 29⅝c, closed 29⅞c.

Tallow—Easier; city, 3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c as to quality.

Petroleum—Dull.

Rosin—Easy; strained, common to good, $1.42½@1.45.

Turpentine—Steady; 30@30½c.

Rice—Steady; fair to extra, 4⅝@6⅝c; Japan, 5¼@6½c.

Molasses—Quiet; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c.

Freights to Liverpool strong; cotton, by steam, 18@20c; grain, by steam, 3½c.

Cotton seed oil—Steady; prime crude, 19½c; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 14½@15½c; prime summer yellow, 22¼@22½c; off summer yellow, 22@22¼c; butter oil, 25@27c; prime winter yellow, 27½@28½c.

Metals—Lead was called dull at $3.50; copper steady at $11.87½, and casting copper steady at $11.12½ by the firm fixing the settling price for miners and smelters in the West today. The Metal Exchange issued no report, as usual, on Saturday.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher; ruled quiet, with April showing relative strength on shorts covering and spot coffee firms buying; bears nervous, owing to threatened break of war cloud and marked falling off in visible supply; closed steady, unchanged, to 20 points net higher. Sales, 16,500 bags, including May, 5.90@6c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7, invoice, 6¾c; No. 7, jobbing, 7¾c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@15c.

Sugar, raw, quiet; fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1-16c; refined, quiet. Mold A, 5 7-16c; standard A, 5 1-16c; confectioners' A, 5 1-16c; cut loaf, 5 11-16c; crushed, 5 1-16c; powdered, 5 7-16c; granulated, 5 3-16c; cubes, 5 7-16c.

There was a sharp squeeze of shorts in the cotton market today, directly due to strong Liverpool cables and a sudden hardening of spot cotton both at this point and the South. From start to finish the bull crowd was in control and at one time the bears were bordering on demoralization. The feature of the transactions was renewed interest of commission houses, who for some weeks past have been out of the market. On the opening call the market was firm, with prices 4@5 points higher. Buying was about evenly divided between local shorts, Southern and foreign firms, and commission houses. After advancing to a net gain of 6@7 points there was a partial reaction under profit taking. The close was steady at a net gain of 4@6 points. Trading was active throughout and the total sales were 112,200 bales, representing an exceptionally large business for a Saturday.

Cotton—Spot closed steady; mid ups, 6 5-16c; middling gulf, 6 9-16c; sales, 1,106 bales.

Futures closed steady; sales, 112,200 bales. April, 6.04c; May, 6.06c; June, 6.09c; July, 6.12c; August, 6.14c; September, 6.12c; October, 6.12c; November, 6.13c; December, 6.15c; January, 6.17c.

Receipts, 3,261 pkgs of butter; easy; Western creamery, 15@19c; Elgins, 19c; factory, 12@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 709 packages; steady; white, 8c; light skims, 5¾@6¼c; part skims, 4@6c; full skims, 2@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,602 packages; steady; Western, 10¼@10½c; Southern, 9¼@9¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—The market today was a surprise. The opening was ⅝c higher than yesterday and the price advanced quickly to above $1, recovering in full the break of yesterday. The advance of $1 was well held all the session and the close on May was 99⅞c. The bulls were thoroughly in control of the situation today. May opened at 98⅝c, advanced to $1.00⅛@1.00¼, and closed at 97⅞c. July opened at 97⅝c, sold at 97⅜c, advanced to 98⅜c, and closed at 98⅜@98½c. September closed at 77⅝c. Cash wheat—There was an excellent demand for all grades. Local millers started in buying early and took about everything offered. Prices ruled considerably higher than yesterday. Spot No. 1 Northern sold 2c over May and fancy cars at 5@5½c over; No. 2 Northern sold at 1c under and No. 3 at 3½@4c under May. Flour—First patents, $5.00@5.20; second patents, $4.85@4.95; first clears, $3.90@4.10; second clears, $2.90@3.10. Bran—In bulk, $8.50@8.75; sacked bran, $9.50@9.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1.00; track, $1.01@1.01½; April, $1.00; May, $1.02; July, 82c asked; September, 77c bid; No. 2 hard, cash, 93c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 28½c; April, 28½c; May, 28¾c bid; July, 29¼@29⅜c bid; September, 30¼c bid. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, 27c; track, 27½c; April, 27c; May, 27c bid; July, 23⅝c; September, 31⅝c; No. 2 white, 39½c. Rye—Easier, 52½c. Flax seed—Nominal, $1.20. Pork—Lower; standard mess, $9.75. Lard—Firmer; prime, $5.00; choice, $5.07½. Lead—Lower, $3.40; spelter, higher, $4.15. Poultry—Quiet; chickens, 7c; springs, $2.50@3.50 per doz; ducks, 6@6½c; turkeys, 8@9c. Butter—Lower; creamery, 16@20c; dairy, 11@16c. Eggs—Lower, 9c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Wheat active, steady to higher; No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 2, 91@93½c; No. 3, 88@92c; No. 1 red, 96c; No. 2, 95c; No. 3, 92@94c; No. 2 spring, 90c; No. 3, 89½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 28@29c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 28½@29c. Rye firm; No. 2, 50c. Hay firm, active; choice timothy, $9.50; choice prairie, $7.50. Butter lower; Creamery, 15@18c; dairy, 12½@15c. Eggs firm; fresh, 8½c.

TOLEDO, O., April 16.—Wheat—Higher, weak; No. 2 cash, $1.02; May, $1.01. Corn—Active, higher; No. 2 mixed, 31½c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 27½c. Rye—Dull; No. 2 cash, 54c. Cloverseed—Higher, steady; prime cash, $2.90. Oil—North Lima, 55c; South Lima and Indiana, 50c.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 16.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, $1.05; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 Northern, 96½c; No. 2 spring, 88½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, $1.05½; No. 1 Northern, $1.04½; cash flax, $1.23½; cash oats, 27@29c; No. 2 rye, 53¾c. The receipts of wheat were 2,815 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., April 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.04 bid; May, $1.03½ bid; July, 99¼c bid; September, 80c bid. Oats, 29@27c bid. Rye, 53¾c. Corn—To arrive, 29⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,559 bu; oats, 37,968 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 75,772 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.10½; No. 2 Northern, $1.05½; No. 2 winter, 99c. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c. Barley—Strong. Rye—No. 2, 58c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16—Spirits turpentine steady, 25¼@25¾c. Resin dull, $1.05@1.10; crude turpentine quiet, $1.25 and $1.80 and $1.90; tar firm, 95c.

PEORIA, Ill., April 16—Corn firm, higher; No. 2, 30c. Oats active, firm; No. 3 white, 27¼@27½c. Rye scarce, nominal. Whisky—Highproof spirits, $1.19½.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—Turpentine firm, 26½c; Resin firm, unchanged.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Wheat—Spot, firm; No. 2 old Western winter, 8s ½d; No. 1 red Northern spring, 8s 3½d. Corn—Spot, firm; American mixed, new, 3s 5¾d; futures firm; April, 3s 5¼d; May, 3s 5d; July, 3s 5½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 10s. Hops—at London [Pacific coast], dull, £2 10s@£4 10s. Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, firm, 35s. Bacon—Firm, 32s 6d; short ribs, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 30s; clear bellies, 33s; shoulders, square, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, firm, 39s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 19s 6d. Cotton seed oil—Liverpool refined, steady, 15s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 24s 9d. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 4½d.

Cotton—Spot, good demand, but business only moderate; prices hardening; American middling, 3 15-22d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,700 bales American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 10,700 American. Futures opened steady, with a moderate demand, and closed firm; American middling, l. m. c., April, 3 27-64d sellers; April and May, 3 27-64d sellers; May and June, 3 27-64d sellers; June and July, 3 27-64d buyers; July and August, 3 27-64d buyers; August and September, 3 26-64@3 27-64d buyers; September and October, 3 26-64d buyers; October and November, 3 25-64@3 26-64d sellers; November and December, 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyers; December and January, 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyers; January and February, 3 24-64@3 25-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, April 11....	19,254	150	35,787	23,744
Tuesday, April 12...	2,085	2,641	17,124	11,349
Wednesday, April 13..	15,793	700	31,933	14,420
Thursday, April 14...	8,421	615	21,673	15,324
Friday, April 15.....	2,390	156	20,698	8,644
Saturday, April 16...	200	50	17,000	500
Totals..............	48,143	4,312	144,215	73,981
Previous week.......	44,412	3,937	138,206	76,230
Corresp'd'g w'k 1897.	39,396	3,617	111,821	67,224
Coresp'd'g w'k 1896.	44,536	4,591	144,195	78,994
Shipments—				
Monday, April 11....	5,474	13	4,553	2,009
Tuesday, April 12...	1,338	71	3,337	2,151
Wednesday, April 13.	3,746	2	2,632	1,312
Thursday, April 14..	2,892	19	1,772	2,173
Friday, April 15.....	2,345	7	1,908	267
Saturday, April 16..	200	...	2,000	1,000
Totals..............	15,995	112	16,202	8,912
Previous week.......	15,638	59	23,695	13,695
Corresp'd'g w'k 1897..	12,793	148	28,982	15,016
Corresp'd'g w'k 1896..	15,725	15	31,068	12,443

Chicago receipts for this month thus far and 1898 to date, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1898..........	95,900	314,800	168,200
April, 1897..........	94,748	260,672	139,214
April, 1896..........	98,378	276,329	147,926
April, 1895..........	87,394	231,344	152,692
1898 to date.........	726,400	2,394,400	1,120,100
Same period 1897.....	673,586	2,310,132	960,383
Same period 1896.....	731,681	2,142,013	963,180
Same period 1895.....	661,446	2,611,431	912,715

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago..............	48,100	144,200	73,900
Kansas City..........	27,100	68,300	19,400
Omaha................	14,600	31,800	36,700
St. Louis............	11,400	37,700	5,700
Totals..............	101,200	282,000	135,700
Previous week........	93,400	270,400	141,300
Cor. week 1897.......	93,200	232,500	148,400
Cor. week 1896.......	88,800	274,000	125,000
Cor. week 1895.......	77,400	198,300	96,100
Cor. week 1894.......	105,000	250,000	94,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep, against 19,254 cattle, 35,787 hogs, and 23,744 sheep a week ago, and 18,751 cattle, 26,432 hogs, and 29,040 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the coming week are estimated at 50,000 cattle, 130,000 hogs, and 75,000 sheep, against 46,985 cattle, 131,284 hogs, and 72,380 sheep a year ago, and 50,309 cattle, 160,339 hogs, and 65,428 sheep two years ago.

Saturday's droves of packing hogs averaging 230@258 lbs cost $3.85@3.89; 286 lbs, $3.93½, and 170 lbs, $3.81½. Armour bought 5,200; Anglo-American, 1,400; Boyd & Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 1,400; Continental, 1,800; Morris, 800; International, 1,700, and Swift, 2,000.

Of the 132,900 hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week Armour packed 25,600; Anglo-American, 13,600; Boyd & Lunham, 9,300; Chicago, 11,000; Continental, 13,200; Hammond, 3,700; International, 13,800; Lipton, 6,200; Morris, 5,400; Swift, 12,500; Viles & Robbins, 12,000, and city butchers, 6,600. Total the previous week, 126,400; a year ago, 83,300; two years ago, 113,300, and three years ago only 59,000.

Chicago exporters forwarded 4,679 cattle to the seaboard last week, against 6,278 the previous week, 5,820 a year ago, and 8,225 two years ago. Morris headed the list with 1,043. Armour sent out only 101 head.

Dave Googins marked 35,000 hogs for today and 140,000 for the coming week; Jim Turner and Tom Goggin, 32,000 and 140,000; John Cook, 30,000 and 145,000; Frank Bixby, 30,000 and 160,000; George Pratt, 35,000 and 150,000; Joe Osher, 35,000 and 160,000; Fred Lennon, 33,000 and 135,000; Emery Atwater, 36,000 and 150,000; Charlie Goepper, 30,000 and 130,000, and Bob Thompson, 40,000 and 140,000.

Cattle—Trade was dull Saturday, with most grades of cattle 20@25c lower than a week ago. Only 500 straight Texas cattle were received during the week, against 250 the previous week, 2,100 a year ago, and 5,600 two years ago. Owing to the very bad markets during the last week dealers are looking for much smaller receipts during the coming week, yet they are not counting much on any reaction in values owing to the indifferent demand. Native steers, choice to fancy, quotable at $4.80@5.50; fair to good, $4.30@4.75; poor to fair, $3.85@4.25; fed Western steers, $3.90@4.75; Missouri fed Texas steers, $4.00@4.50; straight Texas steers, $3.60@4.50; native cows, $2.25@4.00; heifers, $2.75@4.50; bulls, $2.75@3.80; stags, $3.25@4.25; oxen, $2.75@3.75; veal calves, $4.00@5.75, and stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.80.

Hogs—Saturday's market was more active at 2½@5c decline. Only 1,000 remained in the pens and the finish was comparatively steady, with closing prices 10@15c lower than a week ago and 20@30c lower than a year ago. The shipping was very indifferent again. Heavy sold at $3.65@3.97½, bulk $3.85@3.92½; light, $3.65@3.85, bulk $3.80@3.82½; mixed, 3.70@3.92½, bulk $3.80@3.87½; pigs, $2.90@3.80, bulk $3.35@3.65. The quality was fair, with light weights plentiful.

Sheep—Only a few hundred sheep and lambs arrived Saturday and the market was nominally unchanged. During the week prices declined 10@25c. Closing quotations: Clipped wethers, $4.25@4.40; clipped ewes, $3.75@4.25; clipped yearling wethers, $4.40@4.60; clipped lambs, choice, $4.60@4.75; fair to good, $4.25@4.60; good to choice wooled lambs, $5.40@5.50; culls and common thin lambs, $5.00@5.25; fair to good lambs, $5.25@5.40; good to choice fat Western lambs, including feeders, $4.90@5.20; fair to good fat yearling wethers, $4.85@5.00; good to choice, $5.00@5.15; good fat Western wethers, $4.60@4.75; fair to good, $4.40@4.50; Western ewes, $4.15@4.60; Mexican lambs, $5.50@5.55; Mexican feeding lambs, $5.00@5.25; common to fair native sheep, $4.10@4.20; fair to good, $4.50@4.70; good to choice, $4.70@4.80.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 585 head; no trading; exports, 941 cattle, 672 sheep, and 1,403 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, none; city dressed veals, 7¼@10c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,559 head; slow; lower; unshorn sheep, $4.50@5.00; clipped do, $4.12½@4.35; exports, 450 head; unshorn lambs, $5.50@6.05; clipped do, $4.60@5.00; spring lambs, $2.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,488 head; nominally $4.00@4.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; native beef steers, $3.80@4.90; Western steers, $3.60@4.70; Texas steers, $3.50@4.30; cows and heifers, $3.25@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.80@5.00; calves, $4.50@6.75; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 5,600 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.60@3.70; mixed, $3.60@3.65; light, $3.60@3.65; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.62. Sheep—Receipts, 7,700 head; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.80@4.85; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.80; lambs, $4.25@5.70.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head, including 50 Texans; market steady for natives to firm for Texans; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.60; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $2.90@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.87½; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.65; Texas and Indian steers, $3.85@4.65; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; market steady; Yorkers, $3.65@3.75; packers, $3.70@3.85; butchers, $3.85@3.90. No sheep.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 16.—Cattle—Steady; extra, $5.10@5.15; prime, $5.00@5.10; common, $3.90@4.20. Hogs—Steady at unchanged prices. Sheep—Steady; choice clipped, $4.20@4.25; common, $3.15@3.65; choice clipped lambs, $4.85@5.00; common to good, $4.25@4.80; spring, $6.00@8.00. Veal calves, $4.50@5.00.

DUTY OF A NATION.

Many Chicago Preachers Discuss the Present Crisis.

COLUMBIA A NEW ESTHER

Dr. P. S. Henson Finds a Parallel in Jewish History.

ONE STANDS UP FOR PEACE.

Speaking from various texts and viewing the question from as many different standpoints, a large number of Chicago preachers yesterday made the war crisis the theme of their discourses. In nearly every instance they concluded that war, now apparently inevitable, is also justifiable.

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, at the First Baptist Church, in the morning spoke on "Intervention, Human and Divine," and said:

"The book of Esther is the only book in all the Bible in which the name of God does not occur, but nowhere in the Bible is the hand of God more conspicuously manifest.

"As the result of the diabolism of the infamous Haman, the Jewish race was threatened with wholesale 'extermination, and there seemed no eye to pity and no arm to save.

"But God saw and mercifully intervened. In his good providence the beautiful Esther had come to the throne to meet this perilous emergency. With a heroism unsurpassed in ancient or in modern times, she planted herself in the path and turned the sword point against the infernal wretch who had plotted the destruction of her people. As a consequence, to 'the remotest syllable of recorded time,' the Jewish feast of Purim will perpetuate the memory of Esther.

Spaniard a Modern Haman.

"The Haman of 2,500 years ago is the Spaniard of today. Against the struggling Cubans the decree of extermination had gone forth. The queenly Columbia, as brave as beautiful, has heard the wail that comes over the water, and God has heard the voice of the blood that cries to him from the ground in Cuba, and Columbia, looking up through her tears into the face of God, has asked: 'Shall I go to the rescue, O my Father?' And he has answered in a voice distinctly audible: 'Go, my daughter, and I will go with thee.'

"And so, God-guided, God-girded, and God-guarded, she addresses herself to her solemn task. She hates war—God hates it—for war is hell, but there are times when there seems to be no help for it, as there seems to be no help for hell.

"Things sometimes must be worse before they can be better. War is dreadful and deeply to be deplored, but better one short, sharp, decisive struggle than endless butcheries continued before our very eyes, until every nerve is quivering with an anguish that has come to be unendurable.

"Nor will it be any longer endured. I suspect that Haman's days are numbered and that when the annals of these eventful times shall be written up the brightest page will be that on which it shall be recorded that Columbia intervened for the salvation of Cuba in the name of God and of humanity and as a consequence a prouder feast than even that of Purim shall be celebrated in her honor all adown the ages."

Rev. Frank Crane.

The Rev. Frank Crane at Trinity Church spoke in his pulpit editorial preceding the evening sermon on "The Opportunity of Anglo-Saxondom." He said that the heart of Christianity was unalterably opposed to war, because it is a barbarous and idiotic way of settling disputes.

"Christians," he said, "are looking for some sign that shall presage the end of war forever. Only one evidence of such a consummation is visible. It is a union of all Anglo-Saxondom. Let England and her colonies and the United States now unite, not in one government, but in a league to establish justice and prevent violence on earth. A united English race could overawe the globe.

Dr. Crane quoted with warm approval Alfred Austin's late poem, and urged America to respond in kind.

"The underlying fact," said he in conclusion, "that makes the present war justifiable is that, stripped of all diplomatic and forensic entanglements, it is at bottom a war upon war."

The Rev. W. Edward McLeod of the Millard Avenue Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second street and Millard avenue, preached in the morning on "Warfare That Meets with Divine Approval." He said in part:

"Of necessity the King of Peace is also the King of Battle until all nations have been subdued by the gospel of the kingdom of God.

"The judgment of this nation has been tempered by time and experience, as well as by a pure gospel. Its conclusions in regard to Spain have been reached after calm and careful deliberation. There never was an issue before this or any other country when all, of every party, creed, and color, were so unanimous in their judgment as the American people are on this issue with Spain.

The Rev. William A. Burch in his sermon on "War" at the South Park Avenue Methodist Church last night in part said:

"America is drawing the sword. Are we justified in going to war? If ever war were justified surely this one is."

Rev. F. W. Millar

The Rev. Frederick W. Millar, at Ryder Memorial Universalist Church in Woodlawn, yesterday morning preached on "Should Christians Go to War?" He said in part:

"As a follower of the Prince of Peace, I wish to record my disapproval of war. It is a sad comment on Christianity that pulpit and press join in talking so flippantly, so unhumanly, and so unchristianly of war. War is a relic of barbarism. Every conceivable wickedness has its legitimate place as a part of war. It is cruelty, theft, and murder—the enemy of civilization."

"The Holy War for Freedom and Love" was the subject of a sermon preached at the Sixth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning by the Rev. William P. Merrill. He said:

"John represents the victors of the great day singing the song of Moses and the Lamb. Our country now is preparing to help another people sing that song of Moses. We shall be in line with the great men and movements of the past, helping on the time when all shall sing that song. It is a grand thing that there is no taint of self-seeking in our nation's part of the struggle."

The Rev. N. I. Rubinkam yesterday morning at the University Congregational Church spoke on the Cuban crisis. He reviewed the history of American struggles for freedom and said:

"The struggles and sufferings of the Cubans under the Spanish domination have enfolded in themselves the prophecy of the downfall of tyranny and the expulsion of Spanish authority from the American continent. This is the one issue toward which the drama of events is tending."

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church preached on "Our Battle Cry." He said in part:

"'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.' What a strange combination of forces—human and divine. Why 'of Gideon'? Is not God omnipotent? Yes, but he employs human agencies to execute his purpose in the earth. Spain's cup of iniquity is brim full. America is to be God's sword to visit swift and terrible retribution on this lawless, red-handed, and inhuman power.

"Our cause is righteous, our grievance is just, and the pitiful cry of Cuba is heart-rending. Then with this ancient battle cry on our lips, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon,' let us acquit ourselves like men."

CATHOLICS ARE NOT FOR SPAIN.

But, Says Father Cashman, They Favor War When Necessary—Would Like to Go Himself.

"When the resources of peace are exhausted," said the Rev. Father Cashman of St. Jarlath's Church yesterday, discussing the mass for peace, "then I am for war. If war comes tomorrow, and I were ten years younger, I would go to the front. I want to speak, too, for the Catholics. They are not for Spain and never have been. The fact that Spain is a Roman Catholic country makes no difference. Mexico was Catholic, but in the Mexican war the first man to raise a regiment was an Irishman and a Catholic, General Shields of Illinois. Tell the Americans from me that the Irish boys will follow the Stars and Stripes anywhere.

"True, I have prayed for peace, and I am praying still. The Savior came into the world as the Prince of Peace, and I, his priest, am a messenger of peace. War is horrible, and it is the last remedy. While there are other ways I do not countenance it, but if no other way exists then it is just and honorable. The public is mistaken in one particular. No day was set apart for the celebration of a peace mass. The church has provided a mass for troublous times. It is 'Da nobis pacem.' 'Give us peace.' In conjunction with Father Vattman, chaplain of the troops at Fort Sheridan, I sent out a request to the clergy everywhere to celebrate the mass. I did not ask that a day be set aside, but that it be said at the time most convenient.

"Father Vattman, an older man than I, will march with the troops on Tuesday. He is a soldier, and not a poorer one because he has wished to avoid the shedding of blood. I stay behind, but I am a patriot as well as a priest, and what I can do in my country's behalf I will do."

The Rev. E. J. Vattman, post chaplain at Fort Sheridan, said:

"We clergymen should be advocates of peace, as we are the servants of him who came to give us the doctrines of peace. I have received letters from many of the clergy of the country who will join in praying that all the nation's difficulties may be settled in peace."

Father Vattman denies that the Catholics of this country are for Spain, and only seek to interfere in the interests of peace.

SPEAKS FOR A UNITED NATION.

President H. W. Crawford, D. D., of Allegheny College Preaches at the First Methodist Church.

The Rev. W. H. Crawford, D. D., President of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., who came to Chicago to deliver the annual Wesley day address for the Chicago Methodist Social union, preached at the First Methodist Church yesterday morning. He spoke on "Christian Unity as Illustrated by the Final Prayer of Jesus." He attacked sectarianism and ecclesiastical bigotry. He referred to the army and navy, which he said were one, and should be still more closely united during the weeks to follow. He said he hoped and prayed for national unity and concert of action between the legislative and executive departments of the government in the present crisis.

BANQUET FOR MANUFACTURERS

Members of the State Association and Their Friends to Dine at the Grand Pacific on Friday.

One of the largest gatherings of the manufacturers of Illinois ever held will assemble at the Grand Pacific Hotel next Friday evening at the first annual dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' association. It is expected that between 400 and 500 of the leading manufacturers of the State will be present.

Among the speakers will be Mayor Harrison, W. J. Calhoun, Interstate Commerce Commissionr; Nathaniel French, President of the Sylvan Steel company, Moline; Levy Mayer, L. W. Noyes, President of the Aermotor company; Colonel John Lambert, President of the American Steel and Wire company; and other prominent manufacturers.

The topics which will be discussed will relate to the manufacturing interests of the State and the ways in which they can be advanced by the united action of the manufacturers in the association.

FURNITURE TRUST UNDER WAY.

Large Per Cent of the Chamber Suit Manufacturers Will Join the Proposed Combine.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 17.—Negotiations that were begun during the January furniture season in this city with a view of forming a trust or combination by the manufacturers of chamber suits and case goods promise success in the near future. Meetings, attended by representatives of Cincinnati, Chicago, Holland, and other cities, have been held here during the last week, and arrangements for incorporating the American Furniture company, under the laws of New Jersey, are nearly completed. It is stated that over 80 per cent of the chamber suit manufacturers of the country, controlling nine-tenths of the output of case goods, have agreed to put their plants into the combine on a plan similar to that of the late nail trust.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The week in dry goods has been more satisfactory in its tendencies, if not in its actual results. Sellers have found that buyers are willing to make concessions in order to clean up stocks which will be useless in a few weeks. In fact, such class has shown an easier dealing tendency and a generally better feeling prevails. The actual business passing has been small and irregular from day to day. Reorders have been light and in general confined to actual needs. Cottons have not bettered their condition in any grade. Prints are irregular and not at all reassuring in their movement. Print cloths have sold fairly well, but not well enough to equal the output at Fall River. The quotation is still 2c for extras, with a limited demand recorded.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 16.—Credit balances, 75c; certificates opened and closed at 74⅛c bid for cash. Sales, 1,000 brls cash at 74¾c. Shipments, 84,380 brls; runs, 94,356 brls.

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ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at the lowest rates of interest consistent with the security.
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MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG—Skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless. Advice free. Elegant accommodations for patients. Hours 10 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ, 279 WEST ADAMS—12 years' successful experience in diseases of women and hospital practice; elegant private sanitarium for obstetrical cases. Any physician of good standing may treat his own cases.

210 STATE-ST., 5TH FLOOR, NEAR ADAMS, MRS. DR. GERICKE treats by a new method without pain all ladies' complaints and irregularities; a quick and positive result is guaranteed; room and board provided at reasonable rates.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician, expert in all female irregularities; painless; no operation; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

WOMAN—PROTECT—WOMAN—Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State. R. A1, cor. Adams.

FREE CONSULTATION — WE POSITIVELY cure all diseases and complaints of women, no matter what your troubles are. Consult DR. MARTIN, 209 STATE-ST., ROOM 1, cor. Adams.

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FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2-horse wagon and double harness. 3815 State-st.

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FOR SALE—NASTURTIUMS AND PANSIES easily grown, beautiful summer flowers. VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

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LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, AN OLD GOLD ring, set with a semi-precious stone, resembling a topaz. A reasonable reward given to party returning said ring to Room 9 Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

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PERSONAL—FOR A GOOD LAWN SOW "CHIcago Parks" lawn seed. VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1296.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, TALKS German, English; moderate salary. Address H 930, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MAN WITH 10 years' experience in a large lumber office. Address F 937, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, Remington operator, and office assistant of wide experience; competent to help handle correspondence; no objection to leaving city; references. Address H 413, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY JAPANESE A1 cook in family, French or English fashion; both meat and fanciest pastry with skill. Address A F 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT ELECTRICIAN, now superintending large factory. Address D 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG, FIRST-CLASS bartender; Ger.-American. H 414, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — WATCHMAN, PORTER, clerk; indemnity bond; refs. F 938, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS COMPANION; willing to assist with children or nurse to invalid or elderly person; object, a home more than salary. Address C 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAINED OBSTETRICAL nurse wants cases; terms moderate; city doctors' and patients' references. Address W N 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. O. OLSEN, 598 N. Francisco-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Catholic girl; housework in small American family in flat, S. Side preferred. 3612 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SCRUBBING, HOUSEcleaning, laundry work, by the day. Address 378 W. Madison, 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL STUDYING shorthand to work for board. Address W H 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND GIRL WOULD like to go in country. 689 N. Park-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—MAN AS CLERK IN CLUBHOUSE. Address X C 106, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—WILLING TO WORK FOR $12 to $20 per week. Call this morning between 7 and 10, Room 42 Lincoln Hotel, cor. 5th-av. and Harrison-st.

SALESMAN—FUR; COMMISSION AGENT FOR Illinois for a line of cheap, good selling collarettes; experience and good references required. Address Furs, P. O. Box 672, New York City.

SALESMEN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE tea, cigar, and spice house can use 10 or 15 more first-class salesmen, who have an established trade in those goods [no others need apply] in either of the following territories: Cent. Ill., Ind., N. Wis., Ia., E. Mo., S. E. Ks., W. Neb., S. and N. Dak., Minn., and Montana. Address, with full particulars, A D 9, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WIDEAWAKE SALESMEN FOR my spring business; will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even my most inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—A LARGE AND WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLE ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 21, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR LUBRICATing oils, greases, and specialties; largest line on the market; salary or commission. Equitable Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

Boys.

BRIGHT BOY, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, TO learn the engraving trade on brass rollers. Address H 973, Tribune office.

Trades.

ARTISTS—TWO, FOR DIFFICULT COLOR portraits; good salary and permanent position to competent artists.
ROBERT JOHNS, 452 Wabash-av.

CUTTER—BY A CLOAK FACTORY, A FIRST-class cutter on ladies' special suits to measure. Address E 256, Tribune office.

LADIES' TAILOR—EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES required; steady position guaranteed. Address immediately L. S. AYRES & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

MOLDERS—FOR HEAVY WORK. THE NILES Tool Works Co., Hamilton, O.

UPHOLSTERER—
479 Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

MEN—500, STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND OPportunity to secure coffee, banana, and rubber grove in Mexico. TRUITT, s. w. cor. Ogden and Van Buren-st.

MEN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; POSItions at good wages guaranteed after two months; catalogue. MOLER'S, Clark and Van Buren.

MEN AND WOMEN—HONEST AND TRUSTworthy, to fill good positions. Stroup's Agency, 199 S. Clark-st., Chicago; write immediately.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS; REMINGton; light bookkeeping; state salary and experience. Address F 940, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BRANCH MANAGERS AND AGENTS; SALARY and commission. Hunter Tailoring and Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O.

LECTURER AND MANAGER—COMPETENT, for medicine show. Box 1205, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MEN — GOOD POSITIONS, RESPONSIBLE house, for three capable, experienced men; business-man, 30 to 50 years old, educated, as a mechanical engineer, as factory office manager; boat builder to design and construct small pleasure launches; draftsman, preferable experienced on gas engines. Call Saratoga Hotel, after 5 p. m. J. P. WILLIS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS COLLECTOR: have $100 deposit; salary $15. D 239, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

GIRL—YOUNG, COMPETENT, TO COOK, wash, and iron. 4111 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework; 2 in family. 3801 Rhodes-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must come well recommended. Apply 728 Winthrop-av., Edgewater.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL for general housework; small family; references required. 6433 Monroe-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3305 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3305 Forest-av.

WET NURSE—STRONG AND HEALTHY; GOOD wages. Apply today, 4451 Sydney-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAISTMAKER—ONLY FIRST-CLASS NEED apply; also apprentice and tailoress. 411¼ Oak-st.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; TUition free this week; tools only required. Moler's School, 283 Clark-st.

LADY BARBERS—WE CAN GIVE PLEASANT, permanent, profitable employment to 1 to 5 experienced lady barbers; the only strictly first-class ground floor lady barber shop in the business district; we are now running six chairs and want to add four more. THE GEM, 72 Adams-st., opposite the Fair.

Miscellaneous.

SOLICITORS—FOR CHEAP LODGINGS, AT Business Woman's Home, 396 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALWAYS CONSULT THE BEST—
MR. H. W. BAKER,
CLAIRVOYANT AND MEDIUM.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 2925 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
Twenty years' practice. All revealed; nothing concealed. If he does not give you greater satisfaction than any two other mediums in Chicago combined no fee will be accepted. Three separate parlors. You will see no strangers. Business confidential. No matter what trouble you may have he will show you the way out of it. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily and Sunday. Fee, $1 and $2.

PROF. D. C. HAMILTON,
MEDIUM AND
CLAIRVOYANT.
ADVICE ON ALL
MATTERS,
PRESENT AND
FUTURE.
NAMES, DATES,
FACTS, AND
FIGURES.
HOURS—9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
DAILY AND SUNDAY.
FEE $1.00.
1251 MICHIGAN-AV.

MADAM LANGE, THE GREAT FORTUNE Teller and Clairvoyant, can tell you the past and future; magnetic cards will show you a picture of your future husband or wife and will tell your fortune from the cradle to the grave. Your whole life to her is an open book. She cures all diseases by sympathy. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 126 Milwaukee-av.

MME. ROBERTS, SPIRITUALIST, LOCATES absent friends and lost property. 1205 Wabash.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH SUCCESSFUL business experience and ample capital in a N. E. mfg. co., which has for 20 years earned 20 per cent and pays 10 per cent dividends; protected by patents; has $80,000 surplus. Address, with age, experience, and amount of capital, B. & C., P.-O. Box 2888, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000, MANUfacturing wholesale and retail confectionery, in city of 10,000; will bear closest investigation. Address HENDERSON & PLUMMER, Kewanee, Ill.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESS CUTTING AND MILLINERY at the largest and best school; latest skirt and waist patterns cut to fit, 50c each. All are invited. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—FOR CASH—NEW OR VERY GOOD second-hand building material, rubble stone, lumber, sash and doors, trim, etc. VAN, 1150 N.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GREYLOCK—BOARD with rooms, single or en suite; every convenience; fine table; prices low; investigate.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American or European, rooms single or en suite, private baths; special rates to gentlemen and families by week or month.

"GRANADA" HOTEL—CORNER RUSH AND Ohio-sts.; European plan; newly furnished and refitted; special inducements to permanents and families; first-class café. J. S. Graham, Manager.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN], STATE and Van Buren-sts., business center—Rooms en suite or single; 75c to $2 per day; special weekly rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN JEWISH FAMILY, BY young couple and child of 5; state particulars and terms. Address H 919, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 and 4 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; private bath.

TO RENT—ROOMS; THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold water; one block south of Auditorium.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE; STEAM, hot water; absolutely clean; private. 3010 Prairie.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUNNY ROOM NEAR Garfield Park or west of Robey-st. Smucker's drug store, 582 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4 OF THESE 20 BEAUTIFUL 3-story Bedford stone front 10-room houses, just finished, are still unrented; everything modern, up-to-date, and first-class, including hot water heat, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console; elegant gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; unequaled transportation facilities; most excellent surroundings; 5 minutes to Illinois Cent. or elevated; 66th-pl., Woodlawn, east of Ill. Cent., 67th-st. depot; one block from Jackson Park; owners on the ground today and during week; price, $50 month.
WHITE & COLEMAN, Builders and Owners,
99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK, 1st-class modern houses; 1 new, detached, 10 rooms, south and east light, 2 bathrooms, gas and electric light; 5 minutes from ex. trains or cable; $40 to $75. A. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED 8-room house at Woodlawn; large grounds; splendid environments; 2 blocks to Ill. Central depot; will rent until fall or to May 1, 1899. Address A E 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3619 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 10-ROOM stone front house, convenient to Ill. Central station [Douglas] and cable line; open for inspection.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3452 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK house; convenient to Elevated station; $35.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2920 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN rock stone house, 12 rooms and basement; are convenient; cheap rent to desirable party. Owner on premises from 1 to 12 p. m.

TO RENT—
2205-2209-2211 Prairie-av., 9, 12, and 14 room modern houses; low rent.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4317 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 9-R. semi-detached, $65 without or $70 with barn. JOHN H. HARTOG, owner, 804 Royal Ins. Bldg., or WHITE & GLEASON, agents.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 5201 DREXEL-blvd. Call 4938 Drexel.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY EICH & WOOD, 1018 W. MADIson-st.—Houses—

1080 Monroe-st., 8 rooms, furnace	$25
1082 Monroe-st., 8 rooms, furnace	27
1090 Monroe-st., 8 rooms, furnace	23
1065 Wilcox-av., 8 rooms, furnace	25
1047 Wilcox-av., 7 rooms, furnace	25
278 Campbell-av., 9 rooms, furnace, barn	25
280 Campbell-av., 7 rooms, furnace	25

Many more. Send for list.

North Side.

TO RENT—
BY
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.
HOUSE.
302 Erie-st.; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE HOUSES.
52 and 54 Astor-st., fine
13-room modern residences.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.,
or on premises.

TO RENT—65 BELLEVUE-PLACE, NEAR THE Lake Shore drive, one of the finest modern residences on the North Side, with large barn.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEW, AT WHEATON, ILL. Ten rooms, furnace, electric lights, bath, closet, 100-brl. stone cistern and city water; d. r. and k. on 1st floor; 75-ft. lot, west front, on Main-st.; finished in oak, modern, and first-class in every respect; price $30 per mo. Apply at Warner's Cigar Store, 168 Clark-st., near Monroe, where photo can be seen.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSSdale; entirely new and modern; rent $10 per month; or will sell same on monthly payments of $12; near to depot and electric lines; cheap and rapid transportation. For full particulars apply to S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—697 49TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD., the best eight-room second flat for the price on the South Side; steam heat, hot water, tile bathroom, waxed hardwood floors, basement laundry, electric light, locks and buttons; gas stove, ice chest, porcelain tub; latest decorations; excellent janitor service; two blocks from Willard School and Washington Park; choice neighborhood; keys at first flat; price $50; also third flat, $45.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; strictly modern; hardwood throughout; polished oak floors, tiled bathrooms; the finest consoles, mantels, and sideboards; best location, near Alley "L" and I. C.; rent only $35 and $37.50, reduced from $42.50. It will pay you to see them. No. 6237 Lexington-av. Agent on premises. Also 2d flat, No. 6243 Woodlawn; same as above; 3 bays, 14 ft., on side.
W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.
Two choice 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard, 5237 Jefferson-av.; steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, shades, screens, awnings, and refrigerators; one block from I. C. R. R. express trains; rent $30 and $35. Apply to J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—
STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS.
Michigan-av., s. w. corner 42d-st., flats of 5, 6, and 7 rooms each; rents, $25 per month and upward; all improvements. Agent on premises 9 to 10 o'clock.
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—6018-28-30 STONY ISLAND-AV., only 3 left of those new elegant 8-room flats overlooking the lake, the better part of Jackson Park, and the Midway; strictly modern; 13 minutes to city I. C. Ry.; secure them today or you will be too late; rent from May 1, $45 to $60. Agent in building. F. N. PERKINS, 912 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—
Steam-heated apartments, Michigan-av., N. W. corner 26th-st., flats of 4, 6, and 8 rooms each; and marble finish; hardwood floors; all modern improvements, including telephone service. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT — 6-ROOM APARTMENTS—A FEW left in the new Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana-av.; prices reduced to $40 and $42.50; telephone; Flemish oak dining-rooms, rich decorations; everything high class.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Steam-heated apartments, Indiana-av., S. W. corner 26th-st., flats of 4, 6, and 8 rooms each; rents, $25 per month and upward; agent on premises afternoon; flats open for inspection. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, La Salle and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—THE RAINIER, COTTAGE GROVE-av. and 33d-st., strictly first-class; 2, 3, 4, and 7 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone, elevator service, etc.; reasonable rental. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—16, 18, 24, AND 28 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., first and second floor, 7 and 8-room flats; in first-class order; open for inspection daily and Sunday; $22.50 and $25 per month; the best flats in Kenwood for the money.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class 4 and 5 room flats; steam heat, hot water, all modern conveniences; no dark rooms; $25, $27.50, $30.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM APARTMENTS, steam heat, hot water, janitor service; all improvements; 2d floor; open. Call at once; get bargain; best location in city; don't miss it. 204 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—$25—BARGAIN—6 LARGE, LIGHT rooms; steam heat, hot water, all modern, elegant; building and neighborhood convenient to Ill. Cent. blvd. and cable cars; to investigate will convince you. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—6026 S. HALSTED-ST., 3D FLOOR flat, 5 rooms and bath; $11.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2323 TO 2329 WABASH-AV., STEAM heated flats, from $20 to $25.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., 3 AND 4-room flats; light and airy; location convenient to business; steam, gas ranges, etc. Apply at elevator, 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—3129 FOREST-AV., 2D FLOOR FLAT, 4 rooms and bath; $13.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 to 7 rooms, furnished, unfurnished; private entrance and bath.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2-ROOM flats, $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.
FLATS.
The Central Park Apartment Building, 1135 to 1143 Central Park-av., Lawndale, 5 and 6 room flats, $10 to $15.

TO RENT—KENMORE, LAFLIN-ST., NEAR Harrison-st.:

3 room flats	$18 to $20
5 room flats	$20 to $22
6 room flats	$22 to $25

Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and janitor service. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—UNUSUALLY FINE NEW FLAT, decorated [no apartment block]; 8 large, light rooms; quartered oak, tub finish, steam heat, hot water; separate bath and toilet rooms; window seats; low radiation; hand-carved grilles, sideboard, and three mantels; polished oak floors, linen closets, gas range, 3 gas grates, slate sink; large, light pantry and closets; porcelain tubs, nickel plumbing, laundry, electricity, inclosed porch, large lawn, bicycle vault; quick transportation; choice location, east of and overlooking Garfield Park; open every day. 1621 Monroe-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS
ON NORTH SIDE.
McIntosh and Garrard, 377-383 Superior-st., a few first-class apartments from May 1; steam heat, elevator service. Everything modern.
Orleans apartments, s. w. cor. Lincoln Park-blvd. and Erie-st., 8 and 9 room apartments; modern, hot water heat, tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, telephone, etc.
286 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.
64 Walton-pl., 6-room steam heated apartment; low rent. Apply to
WINSTON & CO.,
Express 400. 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.
FLATS.
The Walton, North Clark and Chestnut, 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
28-30 Linden-pl., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
13-19 Wisconsin-st., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.
266 Huron-st., 8 rooms, steam heat, hot water.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—NEAR FERRIS Wheel, steam heated flats, 5, 6 rooms, modern, and at reasonable rate, for one or two years, $25, $32. Inquire from owner, 665-667 Orchard-st., 2d flat, 667.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH; LATEST IMprovements; only see it; will speak for itself; first floor; ring 2d bell; small family, with means. Inquire 267 Fremont-st., near Belden-av. J. PADDON.

TO RENT—75 E. NORTH-AV., 5-ROOM SECOND floor front flat; $10.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS; JUST completed; 6 and 7 outside light rooms; every convenience; near Lincoln Park and lake; $32.50 to $37.50. 1737 Oakdale-av., near Evanston-av.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, FURnished and unfurnished, in the Florence, Bellevue, and Kirkwood, near the lake, including heat, janitor, and elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS; REASONable. 1814 Wrightwood-av., east of Clark-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND houses; good results; honorable dealing; bank references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—461 AND 463 WABASH-AV., DOUble store; $1,800.
2325 to 2329 Wabash-av., steam heated stores with basement; $25.
1501 State-st., three-story brick bldg., suitable for saloon and rooming house; $100.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—274 MADISON-ST., STORE AND basement, $1,200; lofts, $300 to $600.
178 RANDOLPH-ST., store and basement, $2,100.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 112 EAST 43D-ST., FINE location for tailor, hardware, jeweler, barber, plumber, gents' furnishing, or news and confectioner; to investigate will convince you. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 112 EAST 43D-ST., FINE location for tailor, hardware, jeweler, barber, plumber, gents' furnishing, or news and confectioner; to investigate will convince you. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—6026 S. HALSTED-ST., STORE AND basement; $20.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 WABASH-AV., 2,250 square feet on corner; good light; 2d floor; freight and passenger elevators. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—736 WEST MADISON-ST., 4-ROOM flat; $8.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 205 W. ADAMS-ST., COR. Green, occupied last 11 years as a drug store.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE, PARTLY FURNISHED OFfice space on 2d floor of Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.; every convenience included in rent; suitable for real estate, insurance, brokerage, etc.; investigate advantages offered. Apply Room 250.

TO RENT—OFFICES; $5 TO $30 PER MONTH; steam heat and elevator service, at 70 Dearborn-st. Apply R. W. HYMAN & CO., Room 6.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS SUITABLE FOR LIGHT manufacturing; 3 floors, 20x90, at 98 Randolph-st. R. W. HYMAN & CO., 6, 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—SOUTHERN HOTEL, WABASH-AV., near 22d-st., 100 rooms, $300 per month. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—SCHILLER HALL—IN SCHILLER Bldg., now open for dancing and other parties; prices moderate. W. L. BRENT & CO., 109 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—2-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 60x120; light on 4 sides; good location for storage warehouse or mfg. purposes; basement 9 ft., main floor 17, top floor, 10 ft. Apply THOMAS DEMPSTER, 521 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—CORNER MILWAUKEE-AV., DESplaines and Kinzie-sts., 2-story brick bldg.; first-class location for saloon; $60.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER DEARborn-av. and Illinois-st., floors and space with power.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE DEscriptive printed list. A. L. HOWARD & BROS., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

10 PER C. WEEKLY DIVIDENDS GUARANteed; join our syndicate book on Eastern races; season 1898 opening Apr. 25; strictly percentage; loss impossible; subscriptions $100 and upward; references unlimited. KEATING & CO., 55 Broadway, New York.

IF YOU HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS you would like to invest in legitimate Alaska transportation company, where your money will net you ten for one, call on us at 70 La Salle-st., Room 2.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARantees made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE best paying business in the State can find such an opening by calling on the undersigned at the Hotel Grace. E. D. PALMER.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

$3,000 WILL SECURE CHIEF POSITION AND controlling interest in up-to-date fraternal order. Fraternal, 1612 Corby-st., Omaha, Neb.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—SALOON; ON ACcount of ill health. 1732 No. Hoyne-av.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN; FIRST-CLASS delicatessen store; must be sold this week; going East. 635 Sedgwick-st.

IF YOU CANNOT PAY YOUR REALTY or chattel mortgage address E 236, Tribune.

PLASTER AND LATHING CONTRACTORS—To figure on job. 80 E. 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MOST thorough preparation in shortest time; enter at any time. Associated Dept. Shorthand and Typewriting, Armour Institute of Technology.

MRS. HELEN LESTER JORDAN — VOICES carefully cultivated; purest Italian method; references for ability from highest musical authority; evening lessons. Studio, 3515 Calumet-av.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

TYPEWRITERS.

ROOM 48, 159 LA SALLE-ST.—NEW AND SECond-hand machines for sale or rent at low prices; $55 buys new high-grade machine.
W. C. GOODHUE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—LARGE STOCK TO select from; leading standard makes. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 410 and 411, 21 Quincy-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FURNITURE ALL KINDS, ¼ STORE PRICES, $1 a week. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison, R. 8.

FOR SALE—CHAIRS, BED, W. F. RANGE, gasoline stove. 3836 Vincennes-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 30 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE MORE OF THOSE BLUE Bedford 3-story 10-room houses, just finished, large stone porticos, hardwood finish and floors, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console, stylish gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; everything in and about the houses guaranteed for a year; prices cannot be duplicated; terms to suit; 66th-pl. [Woodlawn], 2 blocks from 67th-st. station on Illinois Central, with fast express trains; one block from Jackson Park; open Sunday and during the week. Owners on the ground.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Builders and Owners,
99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

FOR SALE—$12,000 FOR $8,250—WE HAVE A very choice 3-story stone front, steam heated flat building, South Side, trimmed in oak throughout, consoles, mantels, sideboards, tile bathrooms, open nickel-plated plumbing, porcelain baths, polished floors throughout, detached building; rental $1,150 per year; the owner has left the city and authorized us to sell for $8,250; it is worth $12,000; close to Chicago University. SEE US QUICK ON THIS. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD & HYDE PARK LOTS—

47th-st., near I. C. R. R., 50 ft., only	$160
Kenwood-av., near 49th-st., 50 ft.	140
Madison-av., near 48th-st., 50 ft.	150
Greenwood-av., cor. 62d-st., 79x125 ft.	90
Woodlawn-av., near 45th-st., 50x175 ft.	165

Greenwood-av., choice lots, bet. 47th and 51st.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6529 WOODLAWN-AV., CONVENient to Alley L and Ill. Central express trains, new 9-room stone front house, heated by steam and finished in hardwood; $6,000. Semi-detached house with very deep lot; $7,000. Corner house; $9,500; easy terms; 5 per cent interest.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES—
Greenwood-av., corner, brick, 12 rooms, $30,000.
Ellis-av., two fine places, 50 ft. each, $30,000.
Kimbark-av., elegant home, 50 ft., $20,000.
Kenwood-av., 14 rooms, modern, 50 ft., $20,000.
Woodlawn-av., 13-room, stone and slate, $22,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Blk.

FOR SALE—WOULD YOU BUY A NICE CORner home, convenient to Illinois Central cars, first-class neighborhood, and in every way desirable, at $2,000 less than actual value? A very great bargain; must be sold at once. OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—384 E. 40TH-ST., BETWEEN VINcennes-av. and Grand-blvd., lot 50x120, with a 2½ story brick dwelling; 11 rooms; will sell at less than the value of the vacant ground. For particulars address H. O. STONE & CO.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—51ST-BLVD., near Drexel, 50x144 feet, cheap.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOUlevards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on 38th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $2,400.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Blk.

FOR SALE—NEW BEDFORD STONE FRONT house, near Grand-blvd. and 49th-st., $8,500. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—S. E. COR. ADAMS AND DESplaines-sts., 28x75 feet, at only $475 per foot for a quick sale. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE ON SO. Ridgeland-av., lot 25x125, near Ogden cars; ¼ cash, ¼ trade clear city property. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 408 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, NORTHEAST CORner of Washington-blvd. and Lincoln-st., 50x 132½ ft.; free from incumbrance. Address owner, E 951, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MONROE, NEAR 41ST, $1,125; Avers and Division, $500. Address A E 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN stone front dwelling on South Leavitt-st. Address H 154, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEAR NORTH END OF LINCOLN PARK, my home, 3 years old, modern in every way; fine oak finish, hardwood floors, beautiful sideboard, bay windows; can rent for 1 or 2 years to bank cashier for $100 per month; this property cost me $16,000; will consider offer around $11,000; will let reliable party take house on terms from $1,200 to $2,000 down on first payment and easy payments thereafter; can borrow on straight loan from $7,500 to $8,000 on this property at 6 per cent; all my neighbors own their own homes and only half a block from the park. Investigate at once, as I am leaving the city. This will make a better investment than any flat building or mortgage. Any one wanting a home or income of $100 per month please address A E 14, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT

When $12 to $15 per month will buy a well-built six to eight room modern house

AT WEST GROSSDALE?

55 new houses from original designs; 15 of these have already been sold; secure your choice of them immediately.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM $1,850 TO $2,500.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Improvements the very best; sewers, shade trees, and walks all in; electric arc street lights and incandescent electric lights in the houses; beautiful home surroundings; fine residences, stores, opera-house, railway stations, schools, etc.; fast C., B. & Q. suburban express service; 28 minutes to center of city; cheap fare; two electric railway lines. Beautiful illustrated catalogue with full descriptions free on application.

FREE EXCURSION EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M. AND EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 P. M.

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S. E. GROSS, sixth floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, 7-ROOM HOUSES with bath; nice location. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Room 780, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SNAP—80 ACRES, NORTHWEST, on Lawrence-av., at $500 per acre; worth $1,500; ripe for subdivision.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA; PERSONS WISHing home and fruit land, join excursion May 2 and investigate Lake View Colony; special inducements. BALGARNIE, 549 Marquette Bldg.

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FOR SALE—WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST IN 40 acres, orange grove, and 232 acres land fronting on Indian River and Atlantic Ocean, Florida; bore good crop last year; in full bloom now; large mansion, with 12 other buildings; grand scenery, fine fishing, hunting, and boating; splendid resort; $25,000. OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—12 ACRES ON Sheridan drive, Rogers Park, for improved; market value. Address E 446, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU CANNOT PAY YOUR REALty or chattel mortgage address D 342, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—

A SUMMER HOME,

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I HAVE $60,000, MY OWN MONEY, TO LOAN in sums of $1,000 and up at not less than 4½ per cent; no commission. Address C B 1, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums of $1,500 and upwards at lowest rates; money in hand; loans closed at once.
D. O. STRONG, 25 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit. Building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates. Building loans made.
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F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 103 Dearborn-st.

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TO LOAN—5, 5½, AND 6%, IMPROVED, VAcant, or bldg. loans; no com.; money in 5 days.
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ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

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BUILDING LOANS.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4th floor, corner Washington and Fifth-av., No. 172.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
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5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
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BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
on improved or vacant property.
Building loans.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
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MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
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A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
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GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
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MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
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MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names, holding permanent positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

MONEY TO LOAN
TO SALARIED PEOPLE
By private party, no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

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TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

$10 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

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LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

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ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
75 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,

167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rate; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On your furniture, pianos, horses, wagons,
Warehouse Receipts, etc.
I do not make you a loan to get your furniture. I make it to you for the interest only, and I will give every one who wishes it who makes a loan with me a written guaranty not to take the furniture. I do not make any inquiries among your neighbors; you can pay the loan back in easy monthly payments to suit yourself.
People who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably, call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 79 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

ESTABLISHED 1871—ADVANCES $20 TO $100 to those keeping house; NO CHATTEL MORTGAGE; confidential, reasonable. J. D. SPEAR, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 8, opposite Tribune Bldg.

LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, SCHOOL teachers, and firemen; strictly private; diamonds, seals, and other valuables stored; advances made. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

F. G. WRIGHT,
ROOM 409 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE,
loans on furniture, pianos; no red tape; no publicity.

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ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOFORTES; every piano warranted for ten years; low prices, easy terms; established 1873.

GOOD PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.

Behning upright	$115
Hallet & Cumston upright	120
Emerson upright	125
Vose & Sons upright	135
Goold & Schaaf upright	90
Kimball upright	135
Wheelock upright	135
Hallet & Davis	135
Pease upright	130
Decker Bros. upright	175
Chickering upright	175
Adam Schaaf upright	175
Decker & Son upright	140
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Square pianos, each	$25 to 50
New organs, each	$35, $45, 55

Payments $5.00 monthly.

To Rent—$3 and $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, moved, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

A DEEP CUT
IN PIANOS
AND ORGANS.
The following are a few of the many bargains we are offering to immediate purchasers:
USED REED ORGANS, $10 to $25.
$3 cash, $2 per month.
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$5 cash, $3 per month.
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$7 cash, $4 per month.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $160 to $195.
(Eastern makes), $8 cash, $5 per month.
USED GRAND PIANOS, $200 to $350.
NEW KIMBALL PIANOS, dropped from catalogue on account of change in design of case only, at a liberal discount.

All used instruments bought at this sale are returnable within two years and full amount paid will be allowed towards any new piano in our stock of higher price.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. (established 1857),
Wabash-av. south of Jackson-st.

HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY BARGAIN LIST presents a most attractive line to close buyers.

$30, a modern square piano, carved legs.
$75, a large rosewood upright, modern.
$90, a medium-sized upright in walnut case.
$150, a large cabinet grand, standard make.

We also have a very fine line of SQUARE GRANDS made by DECKER BROS., MATHUSHEK, KRAKAUER, KIMBALL. Inspection solicited. All marked in plain figures. Easy terms if desired.

HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.
Factory—Boston, established 1839.

$152 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO IN any of the fancy woods; we had the cash, the Eastern piano manufacturer wanted the money; we now have the pianos, bought at one-half the original value; these pianos will have to be closed out at once; your choice at $152.
Story & Clark pianos, high grade, $350 to $700.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge where time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager. 207 Wabash-av.

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CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
220 Wabash-av.
Represent the Chickering, Gabler, Marshall & Wendell, and Pease pianos; we always have special bargains in second-class pianos of the above and other makes; strictly one price; prices low.

100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Wegman, Bryant, Schiller, Star, and others. Rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER SOME UNUSUAL values in slightly used uprights, late designs in walnut, oak, and rosewood.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO—
$190 buys Steinway, fine condition.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL.
See P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

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WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1898 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP, ADVERTISING, AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS FOR OUR WHEELS? PRICES, $25, $35, $45. TERMS CASH OR "EASY GRADUAL PAYMENT." THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO GET A WHEEL. CALL, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE US. M. 1025. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

SEE 1898

"IROQUOIS,"

THE WHEEL WITH NEW FEATURES.

331 and 333 Wabash-av. Send for catalogue.

A LARGE AND WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 22, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

YOU CAN EARN A BICYCLE IN THREE DAYS by our new system of selling goods; greatest opportunity of the year. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 3d floor, 103 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model.
PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

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ARE YOU GOING TO ALASKA?—IF SO, CALL on us; we offer you a legitimate proposition whereby you receive free one thousand pounds of food, employment before leaving and en route, and an interest in the largest boat running on the Yukon River.
This offer is open to ninety men and must be accepted at once; plans of boat and detailed information can be had by calling at 70 La Salle-st., R. 2. Open evenings.

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LAWN FERTILIZERS AND VAUGHAN'S "CHIcago Parks" lawn seed at 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

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Ocean Navigation.

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Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck.....April 28 | A. Victoria.....June 16
A. Victoria........May 19 | F. Bismarck.......June 30
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First cabin, $100 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Patria...........April 23 | Palatia..............May 21
Phœnicia...........May 7 | Pretoria............May 28
Pennsylvania.....May 14 | Patria...............June 4
Also SS. Russia.......................April 30, 2 p. m.
First cabin, $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK, JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Trave, Tu., Ap. 26, 10 am | K. Fried., May 24, 9 am
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 am | Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 am | K. W. d. G., June 7, 9 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Tu., May 10, 10 am
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 am Saale, Sat., May 14, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..............Thursday, April 21, noon
Koenigin Louise..........Thursday, April 28, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...April 23, 10 am | Ems.......May 14, 10 am
K. W. II. April 30, 10 am | Aller.......May 21, 10 am
Fulda.......May 7, 10 am | Werra.......May 28, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
Books open for spring and summer reservations.
Sailings every Saturday from New York.
Etruria......16 April, 14 May, 11 June, 9 July
Campania...23 April, 21 May, 18 June, 16 July
Umbria......30 April, 28 May, 25 June, 23 July
Lucania.........7 May, 4 June, 2 July, 6 Aug
EXTRA SAILINGS
By the first-class PASSENGER steamships:
Servia.........................10 May, 7 June, 5 July
Aurania......................24 May, 21 June, 30 July
First Cabin Rates, $75 and upward.
Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.
Majestic.........Apr. 20 May 18 June 15 July 13
Germanic.......Apr. 27 May 25 June 22 July 20
Teutonic...........May 4 June 1 June 29 Aug. 3
Britannic.........May 11 June 8 July 6 Aug. 10
SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), May 17, June 21, July 27. Berths $60 and upward; all promenade decks.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
PHILADELPHIA, Queenstown, LIVERPOOL.
SS. Waesland...April 30 | SS. Rhynland.....May 7
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
SS. Kensington..April 20 | SS. Southwark..May 4
SS. Westernl'nd.April 27 | SS. Noordland...May 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

TO ALASKA
By new EMPIRE LINE 3,500-ton strs. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Conemaugh; specially fitted with steam heat, electric lights, and all modern improvements.
SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL.
Appointed to sail about June 15, 22, 29, July 13, 20, 27, connecting with Co.'s fleet of new YUKON RIVER STEAMERS, insuring prompt through passage to DAWSON CITY and other Yukon River points. Apply EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 607 1st-av., Seattle, Wash., or to INTERNATIONAL NAV. CO., 143 La Salle-st., Chicago, or their agents in the U. S. or Canada.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S.CO. From San Francisco.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..April 30, 1 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu...............May 10, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 19, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY,
LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria, Noon April 30 | Ethiopia...Noon, May 21
Furnessia, Noon, May 14 | Anchoria, Noon, May 28
CITY OF ROME.....June 4 and July 2.
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE.
5 magnificent new steamers, 10,000 tons each.
New York to London every Saturday.
S. S. Alexandra.April 16 | S. S. Victoria....May 7
S. S. Winifreda.April 23 | S. S. Boadicea....May 14
Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations.
JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg.
Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3959.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Lake Superior..April 20 | Gallia..............April 27
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. M. 4140.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Via Boulogne-sur-mer.
Direct route to the Netherlands, France, Germany, or Switzerland. Moderate prices. For handbook and information apply to Gen. West. Pass. Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND.
By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers.
Cabin, $55 and upwards.
Trojan Prince...April 30 | Tartar Prince....June 11
Spartan Prince..May 21 | Trojan Prince.....July 2
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS, MONTREAL to Liverpool weekly, Boston to Liverpool fortnightly, large and fast passenger steamers. First cabin $52.50, second cabin $34, steerage $22.50 and upwards. GUS BROBERG, Gen. Western Agent, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Tel. Main 3407.

EUROPE—
—HOLY LAND—
—ROUND THE WORLD.
Monthly excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programs free. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel tickets, all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of parties and "Excursionist." 234 South Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:30 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Express 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
For St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids; leaving Chicago daily at 12 o'clock noon, except Sunday; Saturdays, 11:30 p. m.
Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone, Main 2162.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m., for Holland, Allegan, Grand Rapids, and points in Michigan.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator & Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	* 1:02 pm	*8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:35 pm	*8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	†8:17 pm
Ind., Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute	† 9:47 am	†1:45 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneap'is & St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshallt'n	* 9:45 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*11:00 pm * 9:30 am * 2:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:45 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	† 8:30 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 3:00 pm	*6:15 pm †11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am *10:30 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. a8:30 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *8:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., *6:30 p.m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., a4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 pm. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. kSat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 4:10 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello & Decatur	* 4:10 pm	*11:50 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	x*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*11:45 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 4:10 pm	†11:10 am
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	* 8:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. xSleeper open at 9 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford For'est'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	*10:00 am	* 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:00 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:00 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 3:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	* 7:15 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	§10:10 pm	§ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	§11:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Kansas City and Tex. Exp.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	†11:50 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:00 pm	†3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	*10:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	*9:50 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex	* 3:07 pm	*1:50 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex	*11:32 pm	*1:50 pm
Detroit Express	* 9:55 am	*7:35 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex	* 3:07 pm	*9:30 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*8:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

Nov. 21, 1897. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:50 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 6:55 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 9:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
Boston Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:35 am
New York Express	* 9:30 pm	
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N. Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette & Louisville	* 2:45 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 5:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	† 7:45 pm
New York and Boston	* 3:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York and Boston	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 8:00 am	† 5:30 pm
N. Y., Wash. Vest. Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling & Columbus Ex	* 7:00 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:55 pm	4:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	8:05 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 3:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 3:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	*11:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

Furs Stored.

Rugs, Robes and all fur and winter garments stored and insured against all loss or damage by moths, fire, theft, etc. The careful attention and treatment which the goods receive at our hands are alone worth the storage charges. Call Telephone "Main 2809" and we will send for goods to be stored.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Hours for Business: 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Furs Re-modeled.

We recommend having Furs re-modeled or repaired now before packing them away. The work can be done at less cost now than during the winter and the garments will be ready when needed for wear.

$1.00—Black Silks—$1.00.

10,000 yards in the aggregate—all at $1 per yard. Main Silk Department.

27 inch HABUTAI.
27 inch HABUTAI (waterproof).
36 inch HABUTAI.
23 inch SURAH.
24 inch CREPE DU CHINE.
21½ inch LUXOR (imported).
21 inch FAILLE FRANCAISE.
22 inch BENGALINE.
21 inch ARMURE COREA.
21 inch ARMURE.
21 inch GRAIN DE POUDRE.
21 inch PAILETTE DE SOIE.
22 inch PLAIN TAFFETA.
21 inch Pure dye TAFFETA, fancy edge (imported).
27 inch PLAIN TAFFETA.
23 inch GROS GRAIN.
20 and 21 inch PEKIN STRIPES (five widths).
21 inch Pure dye TAFFETA FACONNE—(imported)—10 designs.
21 inch BAYADERE SATIN STRIPES (six designs).
22 inch FIGURED GROS GRAINS (fifteen designs).

Among these are exceptional values; the softer weaves are particularly desirable for blouse waists, for traveling, bicycling and general wear.

Colored Dress Goods.

First Price-Reduction of the Season.

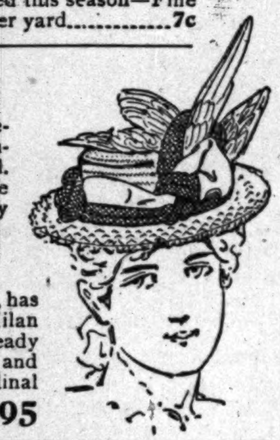
Today we reduce the prices upon EIGHT lines of handsome Colored Woolen Dress Fabrics and upon one entire line of Challies; to these we add SEVEN other lines recently purchased at an especially low figure. Included among these are some of the handsomest Robes imported this season. The closing prices will be found remarkably low upon inspection of the goods. They are:

Dress Fabrics—per yard—50c & 75c.
Dress Robes—each—$10 & $15.

The Challies will be on sale in the Basement Department; an immense assortment of fine Imported Bayadere effects—per yard.....25c

Wash Fabrics: The strongest bargain we have offered this season—Fine Dimity in stripes, figures, checks and polka dots—per yard.....7c

High-Class Millinery.



We start the week with a charming showing of freshly prepared Trimmed Hats, Turbans, Toques and Bonnets—examples of excellent materials manipulated with tasteful skill.

Our prices strengthen the good impression which the attractive Millinery displayed in our showroom invariably creates. We offer an exceptionally good selection at—

$6, $8, $10 and $12.

Our "WATERLOO" Sailor Hat, shown in illustration, has a crown of fine quality real white hair and colored Milan straw, row on row; brim of light-weight Rough and Ready straw: trimmed with black net, colored silk to match hat and pigeon wings; shown in black, brown, navy, green, cardinal and white. We are selling it as a leader at the extremely low price of.....**$1.95**

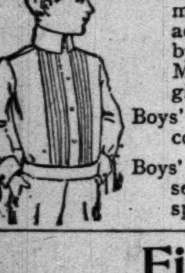
Handsome Black Dress Goods.

Grenadines: A visit to our Grenadine Section is necessary to a proper appreciation of the beauty of its contents. GRENADINES are fashionable—GRENADINES are popular—consequently, GRENADINES are shown here in our department in a lavishness of variety and a richness of qualities not equaled in any other store in America. The highest novelties are in our stock. The many species of Grenadines receive full representation: All-silk Pineapple, silk-and-wool Iron Frames, and Mexicans, wonderfully handsome Escurials and Crepon effects, Sewing-silk Grenadines, and all the other weaves of this always attractive fabric—in the full range of dependable qualities. We have several especially tempting values in fine Black Dress Fabrics to chronicle this week as follows:

Black Satin-finish Lentina—a handsome, new plain fabric; especially good for skirts, as it is warranted not to spot (48 inches wide) regularly $1.25 per yard—special at	90c
Black Braided Chevrons—in a number of uncommon patterns, Bayadere, etc. This is a splendid fabric, but slightly heavier than most people prefer for present wear. For this reason we have reduced the price almost 50% and offer these high-class goods at—yard	$1.50
Black Silk and Wool Epingles—used for full dresses, fancy waists and, by many, for light Capes. Fabrics which have been marked $3.00 and $3.25 per yard—now	$2 & $2.50
Fine Black English Cheviot—56 inches wide—excellent for tailor suits, etc., made by a different maker than the remainder of our cheviots but guaranteed splendid value; owing to these goods not being the particular brand in demand we have had difficulty in selling them rapidly; notwithstanding their unquestionable merit, consequently the price—cut from $1.50 per yard to	$1.10

Boys' Good Clothing.

Special purchase of 100 dozen Boys' White Fauntleroy Blouses (sizes 3 to 8) the regular retail prices of which would be $2.50, $3 and $3.50—to quickly clear we have marked them to close at	$1.45
Boys' Reefers (sizes 3 to 9) either Brownie, Middy or Sailor style in Cheviots and tan Coverts—Italian and Serge linings—at	$5
Boys' all-wool two piece Knee Pants Suits (sizes 7 to 16) in pretty plaids and checks; also navy blue Cheviot and serge (the new weaves) made to our order—special values at	$5 & $6.50



The improved "Field" Shirt Waist for boys satisfies the popular demand for a well-made Waist—letters of a complimentary character regarding the perfect fit of these Waists are often received by us. The cost is a trifle more than that of inferior waists. More than 200 patterns are shown in percales, seersuckers, and ginghams at $1. In French percales at	$1.50
Boys' Pure Worsted Sweaters in all colors with properly striped collars, cuffs and bottom at	$1.95
Boys' all-wool Knee Pants (sizes 3 to 16) in navy blue cheviot and serge—also in a large line of fancy cheviots and cassimeres—special value at, per pair	$1.25

Fine, All-silk Ribbons.

An attractive collection of this season's choicest patterns and colorings; Bayadere Stripes, Fancy Plaids, French Plaids, Roman Stripes, wide stripes, narrow stripes, large checks, small checks, block patterns, Brocades, Gauzes, etc., etc. A large variety of black and white and navy and white effects.

Special: 4-inch extra quality Roman Stripes—yd	35c
3¼-inch fine quality Bayadere Stripes—yd	38c
4¾-inch black and white plaid colored Satin Stripes, including burnt orange and turquoise—yard	40c
5-inch Brocaded Taffeta—Black Satin borders (regular 75c quality)—per yd.	45c
6-inch Fancy Taffeta—black and white satin stripes—colored satin border (regular 70c quality)—per yard	45c
Hair Ribbons in many different styles—per yard	10, 12c and 15c

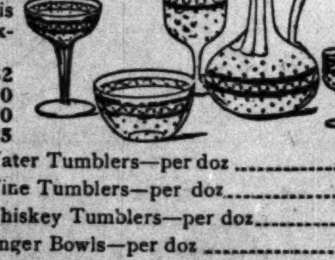
Fashionable Dress Trimmings.

Each season there are certain shades and certain styles in Trimmings which are more desirable and more scarce than others. It is in the display of these "wanted" fashions that our department manifests its superiority. Exclusiveness is always pleasant, and especially when, as here, it does not imply expensiveness. Beautiful Garnitures—Bands—Motifs—Incrustations—Reveres—Waists—in a bewildering variety, and better trimmings were never offered for the money.

Beautiful Passementeries, Bands and Incrustations, the single widths, the broken sets, the short and medium size pieces—have been up to $5 per yard—all at one price—yard	95c
Braids in silk, mohair, gold and fancies—usually up to 50c per yard—at	12½c
Garnitures in fine silk, Reveres, Waist-pieces, Panels, etc.—qualities usually up to $5 each—your choice at	95c

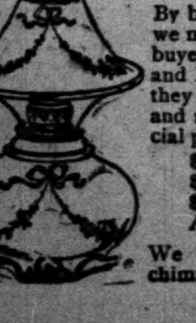
Glassware.

Complete services of Glass, with hand engraved Grecian border and stars, as shown in cut, and embracing the following items, at the accompanying prices until sold out. The quality is good, the pattern is pretty, and the prices exceptionally low.



Water Goblets—per doz	$2
Claret Glasses—per doz	$1.50
Sherry Glasses—per doz	$1.50
Wine Glasses—per doz	$1.25
Cordial Glasses—per doz	$1
Punch Cups—per doz	$1.50
Quart Decanters—each	$1.25
Quart Decanters with handles—each	$1.50
Champagne Glasses—per doz	$2
Champagne Glasses, with hollow stem—per doz	$2.75
Water Tumblers—per doz	$1
Wine Tumblers—per doz	75c
Whiskey Tumblers—per doz	60c
Finger Bowls—per doz	$2
Pint Decanters—each	$1
Pint Decanters with handles—each	$1.25

Lamps at Special Prices.



By both their good quality and artistic merits the lamps of which we make a "special offer" this week recommend themselves to buyers. The decorations are in floral designs, heads, figures, and Moorish effects, handsomely painted in dark and light tints; they are suitable for use in the parlor, library, hall or cozy corner and make very acceptable presents. We quote some of the special prices:

$6 Lamps reduced to	$4
$12 Lamps reduced to	$6
$25 Lamps reduced to	$20

And others in proportion up to $175 each.

We carry a complete line of Lamp findings, such as burners, chimneys, wicks, and shade frames.

Light-weight Summer Blankets.

A complete line, 4th floor, main bldg.

$3.50 pair and up.

LIGHT-WEIGHT COMFORTERS covered in soft Silkoline in new and pretty patterns—made in our own workrooms. Prices

$1.40, $1.85, $2.50 and $4.75.

For Housekeepers.

Preparatory to the approaching House Cleaning Season we mention the following items, sold in NOTION DEPT., main floor:

16-in. Turkey Feather Dusters, each	25c
Ostrich Feather Dusters	10c up
Superior quality Ostrich Feather Dusters	25c up
Bric-a-Brac Dusters, *fancy*	10c up
Furniture Polish, in bottles	25c up
Chamois Skins, *extra sizes, special lot to close*	20c up
Witch Kloth, regularly sold at 15c and 25c, to close	4c and 7c
Chamios Sponges for cleaning mirrors and windows, each	10c
Silver Polishes, variety of makes	7c up
Bath Sponges, full forms	25c up
Silk Sponges	10c up

Bathroom and Lavatory Fittings.

These goods are of brass, heavily nickeled

Stationary Towel Bars, 18 to 48 inches long, each	$1.00 up
Swinging Towel Bars, 1 to 3 arms, each	$1.75 up
Towel Shelves, 20 to 26 inches long, each	$3.00 up
Robe Hooks, single, double and triple, each	20c up
Sponge Baskets, in variety of styles, each	$2.00 up
Comb and Brush Racks, each	$2.50 up
Comb Holders, *single*, each	75c
Soap Dishes to fit over bath tub, also stationary, each	$2.00 up
Tumbler Holders, $1.50; complete with China Mug, each	$2.00
Tooth Brush Holders, variety of styles, each	$1.25 up
Toilet Paper Holders, variety of styles, each	50c up
Match Boxes, variety of styles, ea.	$2.00
Shampoo Sprinkler, complete with hose, each	$1.25 up
Shower Bath Rings, complete with hose, each	$3.00 up

Fur Collarettes.

Seasonable articles—useful as an evening wrap at almost any time. Many new and attractive ideas and combinations of furs—at summer prices.

Plain Electric Seal Collarettes, entirely new shape—choicest grade—10 inches deep—high flaring collar—fancy lining	$12
Novelties in Electric Seal Collarettes, with leopard and natural white Astrakhan yokes	$15
Sheared Coney Collarettes, with Astrakhan yokes—fancy lining	$9.75
Choice Electric Seal Tab Collarettes, yoke and under collar of Real Persian (whole skins) ornamented with six tails	$16.50
Genuine Chinchilla Collarettes—remarkable value at	$35

Colored Petticoats.

A few items merely to show the range of prices available in our department; inspection is necessary for an appreciation of the excellent values.

Plain and Changeable Taffeta—umbrella shape, with 2 fine cord ruffles; also accordion plaited flounce, pinked ruffle and dust ruffle	$12
Changeable Taffeta Silk—umbrella shape, with four one-cord ruffles; also deep corded ruffle	$10
Changeable and Striped Taffeta Silk—umbrella shape with corded ruffle—dust ruffle—boned	$8.75
Linen—umbrella shape—with bias plaid band on ruffle; also umbrella ruffle—embroidered edge	$3.25
Bright Red Percale—umbrella shape—corded flounce	$1.75
Striped Seersucker—umbrella shape—2 deep ruffles	$1.25

Children's Guimpes.

French hand-made Guimpes, trimmed with hand-made lace and embroidery, from **$3.75 up to $35.** The finest garments have collars of real Duchesse lace.

Domestic-made Guimpes—**50c** upward.
Children's Dept., 2d floor, main bldg.

SPECIAL SALE OF

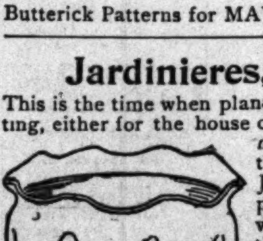
Papier-mache Forms

In Paper Pattern Department, main floor.

Bust Forms—regularly $1	60c
Full Forms—regulaaly $3	$2

Butterick Patterns for MAY now on sale.

Jardinieres, etc.



This is the time when plants need re-potting, either for the house or garden, and nothing is nicer than a pretty Jardiniere, especially one with some artistic merit. We offer one of the best selected lines of Jardinieres, with and without pedestals, ever displayed, and are sure that our prices are as they should be.

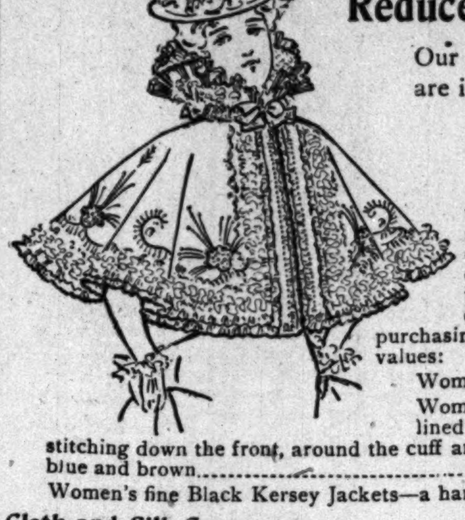
Jardinieres, 65c, 85c, $1 up to $125
Jardinieres and Pedestals, $3.75, $5.95 up to $60 set.

Also special Jardinieres and Pedestals for windows in rich shaded colors.

13 inches high, for 4-inch flower pot	$2.75 set
16½ inches high, for 5½-inch flower pot	$5 set

Umbrella Jars: In demand during the rainy season. Now is an opportune time to purchase. Our prices are very low.

German Bonn, floral decorations	$2.50
Tokonabe Jars—very desirable	$2.50
Good line of English and Austrian Jars	$2.50 to $25



Paris Models in

Silk Capes and Blouses Reduced from 10% to 40%

Our newest, exclusive novelties are included in this sale.

Women's Jackets

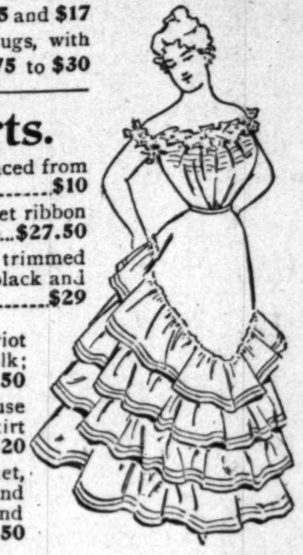
Better demonstration of the fact that the public appreciates the superior style, fit and workmanship of our Jackets than this season's business in that department could not be desired. Even these points being equaled elsewhere, our lower prices would certainly make purchasing here advisable. These are special values:

Women's taffeta lined Cov't Cl'th Jackets.	$12
Women's Fine Kersey Cloth Jackets—all lined with striped Taffeta Silk—five rows of stitching down the front, around the cuff and down the two back seams; in tan, blue and brown	$15
Women's fine Black Kersey Jackets—a handsome line from	$15 to $32.50

Cloth and Silk Capes. A very strong showing from the leading makers.

In Cloth—exceptional values at	$6.50, $8, $10, $13.50 to $35
In Silk—exceptional values at	$10, $12, $17.50, $25 to $40
Black Golf Capes with colored silk lining	$15 and $17
Golf Capes—made from Scotch and English Rugs, with fringe—choice colorings	$14, $16, $18.75 to $30

Sale of Silk Dress Skirts.



Fancy Brocaded Silk Skirts—all silk lined—reduced from $15 to	$10
Taffeta Silk Flounce Skirts with two rows of velvet ribbon around each of four rows of ruffles (see illustration)	$27.50
The "Laferriere" flounce Skirt of Black Taffeta, trimmed with satin folds; with drop skirt of taffeta silk in black and colors	$29

Women's Tailored Suits:

Of black and blue Cheviot Serge, with fly front jacket, lined with Taffeta silk; skirt lined with good quality of percaline	$12.50
Blouse Suits of Cheviot Serge, blue or black, blouse lined with Taffeta silk and trimmed with braid; skirt lined with good percaline	$20
Tailored Cheviot Walking Suits, with fly front jacket, lapels and front faced with Satin Duchesse; skirt and jacket lined with plain taffeta silk in black and blue	$19.50

Women's Bicycle Suits: Our Cycling Suits with the Circular Skirt, made in our own workrooms, find almost universal favor. Their attractive appearance and other merits recommend them to all. They range in price from.....$12.50 to $60

In Fancy Scotch Mixtures at	$12.50
In Fancy Check Weaves	$15 and $18.50

Made with fly front and tight-fitting Jacket.

Novelty Suits with Eton Jacket	$27.50
Blouse Suits—skirt trimmed with braid	$32.50

Bicycle and Golf Hose.

This store has a remarkable reputation in this line. Since bicycling gained its firm hold upon the public our Hosiery Department has led the whole country in the excellence of its stock of Hosiery appropriate for cycling wear. The best patterns of the most noted English, French, and American manufacturers are included in our present showing, and we have no hesitation in saying that such a collection of attractive effects has never before been shown in one place. The following quotations demonstrate the popular trend of our prices:

At 25c pair—Heavy Wool Hose in dark mixtures—figured tops—without feet.

At 50c pair—Heavy Scotch and Irish Knit Wool Hose in dark mixtures or fancy plaid—with or without feet; also Black Cotton Hose without feet.

At 75c pair—Scotch and Irish Knit Wool Hose in fancy mixtures—figured tops—with or without feet.

At $1 pair—Black, green, brown, and navy ribbed wool Hose—medium weight—without feet.

At $1.50 pair—Black ribbed or plain Lisle Thread Hose with plaid tops in Scotch effects; also wool in medium weights with fancy tops.

At $2 pair—Black plaited silk Hose with beautiful plaid tops.

At $1.75 to $4.50 pair—A bewildering assortment of high class novelties—the choicest productions of the leading European manufacturers.

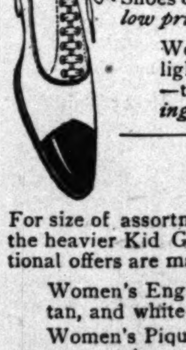
At 75c pair—Scotch plaid Tops in a combination of Lisle Thread and Silk that can be worn with any ordinary stocking, producing the effect of a regular bicycle stocking.

Lace Dept.—A New Departure.

We announce the opening of a new section in our Lace Department which is of interest alike to milliners, modistes and the public at large. In this section will be found the latest ideas in Novelty Trimmings—productions of the best Parisian and London milliners and dressmakers. As an introduction and to popularize this much-needed section—the first of its kind in America—we shall offer the following Novelty Trimmings:

Silk Mull Flutings—4 inches wide—in all the latest colorings—yard	15c
27-inch milliners' Brussels Net—latest shades—yard	50c
27-inch Ombre Maline—or English Tulle—wonderful combinations—yard	65c
White Mousseline Hat Crowns with black Chantilly applique borders—each	$1.95
27-inch Black Silk Brussels Net—traceries of gold, silver and absinthe—yd.	$1.50
White Mousseline Bands and Trimmings—with black Chantilly application—yard	$1.95
14-inch Black Mousseline Veiling with velvet coin size dots—yard	$1
Black and Colored Spangled Hat Squares—each	95c

Women's Fine Shoes—$3.75.



Regular $5 quality. The manufacturer and ourselves both sacrifice the usual profits to make the above price possible on a lot of fine shoes which we intend to use as a leader to attract special attention to our department at this time, when we are showing the largest and best assortment of Women's Shoes ever seen in this store. *Our customers get the direct benefit of this very low price*—indirectly we profit by the transaction. These are the shoes:

Women's Fine black Kid shoes—on a new half English last—with light welt soles—in lace and button—with patent leather and kid tips—trimming and workmanship first class; *Shoes that we have been selling regularly at $5 per pair—now*.....$3.75

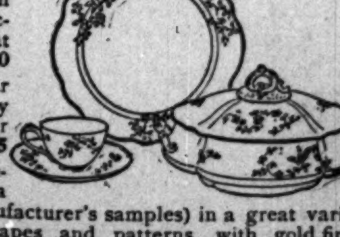
Women's Street Gloves.

For size of assortment, in meritorious makes only—at popular prices—our stock of the heavier Kid Gloves is not approached in any other Chicago store. Some exceptional offers are made for this week; note the following:

Women's English Walking Gloves—2 patent clasps in English red, Havana, oak tan, and white—spear backs—per pair	$1.35
Women's Pique and Cable-sewn Kid Gloves—2 patent clasps—desirable shades—per pair	90c
Women's Mocha and Cable-sewn Glace Street Gloves—2 patent clasps—new spring shades—per pair	85c
Women's Pure Silk Gloves—2 patent clasps—in white, black, gray, mode, Havana and tan (double patent finger tips)—per pair	50c
Women's Pure Silk Gloves—2 patent clasps—in Leghorn, Cerise, Turquoise, Absinthe, Pearl—per pair	75c

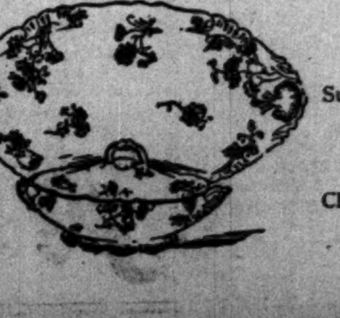
Kid Gloves cleaned—at small cost—by the best method; *1st floor, annex.*

China Dinnerware.



The set shown in cut to the right is in a very fine grade of Carlsbad China, thin and translucent, in prettily modeled shapes, either plain or elaborate, and in light blue or yellow decorations—113 pieces—an excellent value at $18—our special price for set.....$13.50

A rare opportunity in a line of sets (for regular use) of German China approaching very closely the French make—special at, per set.....$15



An odd lot of fine French China Covered Vegetable Dishes and Platters (remainder of a manufacturer's samples) in a great variety of shapes and patterns, with gold finish and elaborate decorations—

Vegetable Dishes at	75c, 85c, $1 & $1.25
14 & 17 inch Platters at	65c, 75c & $1
Sugar and Cream Sets, in the celebrated Pouyat China, richly decorated with colors and heavy gold—open and covered sugar bowls—these are well worth twice our price—set	$1.25 & $1.50
China Baking Dishes, with stand and lining—choice of 3 very pretty, shaded colors—pink, green or lavender—set complete	$1.75

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

Important to Wearers of Fur Garments.

Recent legislation has almost shut off the source of supply of sealskins, and prices as a consequence are already advancing. It is almost a certainty that prices on sealskins will be fully 25% higher next October than now—possibly a great deal more.

We foresaw just this state of things a year ago, and many months ago bought heavily at the then prevailing low prices. Nowhere in the city can be found a stock surpassing ours in magnitude and assortment.

On orders placed NOW we will give our customers the double advantage of the saving in the cost of skins and the saving in the cost of manufacturing which we can effect on work done in our slack season.

Fur Storage. *Let us call for your furs at once so that we may get them safely out of harm's way. Our facilities for summer storage are unsurpassed, and we insure the garments against loss by fire or theft and damage by moths, &c., at a small cost.*

Garments left to be repaired now will be stored and insured through the summer without extra cost.

Drop us a card or call up Main 4030 and ask for "Fur Dept.," and we will send for the garments the same day.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We are exclusive Chicago agents for

Hodges' Fiber Carpets, Rugs and Art Squares.

These goods are woven in a great variety of designs and colorings, make a durable and most artistic floor covering for chambers and summer homes, and are highly valued for their cleanliness and excellent sanitary qualities.

Carpets—50c and 60c per yard.
Rugs—3x5, $2.50; 4x7, $4.50;
6x9, $7.50; 9x12, $12.00.

Other sizes in proportion.

CARPET and RUG DEPARTMENT, 3rd floor.

Scholle's good furniture.

When Dickens visited America he said that what impressed him most—speaking of American "shops"—was the windows—"They were all window display. The whole stock was there, and the store was empty."

We are not guilty—on this count.

We wish we had more window space so we could give you a better impression of what we have inside—but we are crowded.

We want you to come in this week—(you will be made very welcome)—that we may show you the treasures our third floor has for you in bedroom furniture.

Here is a synopsis of prices:
Brass Beds $20 and up to $90.
Iron Beds from $2.50 to $20.
Dressing Cases $10 to $175.
Chiffoniers $6 to $75.

And an endless lot of Bedroom Suits in all the beautiful woods. Dressing Tables, etc., etc. Mattresses and Pillows—our own make.

This is upholstering time. Remember our capabilities in that line. Estimates given.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

The Correct Thing

in Wall Paper this year is to panel the Parlor walls; conventional designs in old reds, greens or blues for the Library; copies of Gobelin or Oriental Tapestry for the Dining-room and Den; glazed Chintz, stripes and floral effects, for the Chambers.

We have them from 10c a roll up to the finest imported papers.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.
134-136 WABASH AV.

J. R. WOODBRIDGE & CO.
SHIRTMAKERS.

LADIES'
SHIRT WAISTS
MADE TO ORDER.

500 fancy patterns to select from. Come and look at them, or send for samples.

Measurement blank and tape measure free.

Champlain Bldg.,
SECOND FLOOR,
State and Madison Streets.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

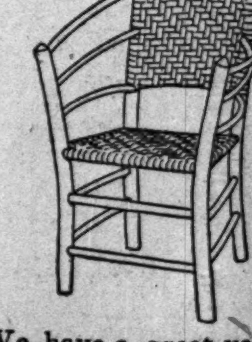
Rustic Summer Furniture.

You will need a new chair, rocker, settee or table for your porch, veranda or lawn, or possibly for your studio or den. We can supply your wants from our stock of Old Hickory Furniture.

A car load of Chairs, Tables, Rockers, Settees, Taborets and Lawn Vases has just arrived as the result of a purchase made at a great discount. The prices at which we offer these goods are extremely low—they will interest everyone—

$1.00 to $6.50 ea.

They are light, strong, durable and comfortable, and are really indispensable in furnishing summer cottages and field-clubhouses—very good also in a smoking-room.



We have a great variety of patterns at present—but they will not last long at our low prices.

Send for an illustrated catalogue.

We also issue an illustrated catalogue of Genuine Shaker Chairs—sent upon application.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.;
FOURTH FLOOR,
MAIN BUILDING.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Hats—The best $2, $3 and $4 Derby and Fedora Hats in town. J. S. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison

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VOLUME LVI

UNITED OVER

Upper and Lower Bra
Congress Finally A
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CALL FOR INDEPEN

Recognition of the Re
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PRESIDENT TO SIGN

Close of One of the Most
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from Cuba! A direction to the
use the military forces of the U
and call out the militia to make
tion effective! A disclaimer of a
on the part of the United State
Cuba!

Agree to Recognize Cuban Independence.

Resolutions to this effect were
by both Houses in the early mor
and they will be signed by th
today.
They mean war, though they
ually declare it, and to all inten
poses hostilities are at hand.
An ultimatum will be framed t
Spain a short time to yield up C
ably.
Immediately upon her refusal
Woodford, the American Minis
withdrawn from Madrid, and
nabe, the Spanish Minister, will l
ington.
The most momentous struggle b
two Houses in recent years, be
10 o'clock Monday morning, an
cluding until nearly 3 o'clock th
with both Houses in almost cont
sion, ended with mutual concessi
The House started out to insist t
the people nor the republic of C
be recognized. The Senate insist
resolutions finally adopted shoul
recognition of both.
The Senate yielded after a stu
on the recognition of the republi
House yielded sufficiently to decla
people of Cuba "are and of right
free and independent."
This satisfactory result, unitin
with the President, was reached
a series of consultations runn
during the afternoon and the bet
the night. The Senate by a more
thirds vote last Saturday agreed
nition of the people and the
Cuba. The House took the opp
this noon, but only by a narrow
and yet the House, backed by th
tration, came near winning all i
tended for.
The parliamentary struggle w
tense that most of the people at t
seemed to forget that they wer
upon the momentous question inv
crash of shot, the loss of life, an
of a new nation. Passion and pr
high, but to the credit of the Am
ple it must be said that in spite
parent levity of the occasion the
a single disgraceful scene nor an
to go into the nation's history.
When the House met at noon i
taking a recess of two hours, n
by a technicality, for, as the Sena
in session, the House could not
resolution. As soon as the noo
rived, however, there was imm
tion. Men of all shades of opini
it was the time for action and
and, accordingly, bent all their
secure results. Finding that th
from their own side of the House
the resolution was too s
be overcome, the Republican lead
to accept all of the Senate resoluti
those portions recognizing indep
any way. This was adopted by a
to a vote of 156, and from that
sole struggle was over the ques
dependence. The firm stand ta
House made it evident to the Sena
dependence of the republic could
sibly recognized, and if that ha
only thing at stake the Senate
yielded early in the evening.
The House had gone farther, h
prevent any declaration of ind
even for the republic of Cuba
taken the words "are and" out
resolution of the Senate which
"that the people of the Island
are and of right ought to be fre
pendent, making it read "that th
the Island of Cuba of right ough
and independent."
On those two little words of t
each the two great representativ
the American people locked horn
weary hours. The words, sm
they were, it is apparent, were
portant, for when left out the reso
ly expressed a vague hope that t
Cuba ought to be independent, w
they formed a declaration in the
of the celebrated document of 17
people of Cuba actually "are"
In this form it was adopted, an
the people of the United States a
ted to the doctrine, first, that th
Cuba are free, and, secondly and n
that Spain's dominion on the isla
end.
Had they been left out the
would have declared that the gov
the United States demanded of
it at once relinquish its authority
but as no other sovereignty was
the island would have been placed
dition of being free from Spain's
not independent.
As the matter now stands Ge
can take his troops to Cuba with
attention to the Cuban republic o
but with a solemn pledge that